FBIS DAILY REPORT

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L.A. PARLIAMENT CONDEMNS U.S. STAND ON FALKLANDS

PA260027 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2335 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, 25 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Latin American Parliament, an organization which groups legislators from 14 countries, concluded its 10th ordinary session here today. It approved a resolution condemning the United States for the support Washington offered Great Britain in the conflict with Argentina over the Malvinas Islands.

By a vote of 40 to 9, the parliamentary session approved a draft resolution last night reaffirming that "this organization has among its principal objectives the struggle against all types of colonialism in Latin America."

The resolution notes the necessity of "condemning the attitude of the U.S. Government which, on changing its role of mediator to that of party to the aggression in the Malvinas case, violated traditional hemispheric solidarity and specific provisions of the OAS Charter and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR)."

The Parliament recalls that the case of the Malvinas "reflected a typical extracontinental aggression -- (Great Britain) against an American country (Argentina) -- in a situation in which the United States supported the European nation, violating TIAR provisions which call for support in the face of attack by a power."

"We agreed to state that the time has come to create a Latin American community of nations through a continental treaty emanating from a conference of Latin American presidents," the resolution reads.

Furthermore, the resolution urges the Argentine Government "to implement forms of political opening conducive to a prompt restoration of a democratic and pluralist system of government in that country which will be charged with continuing the struggle to recover the Malvinas Islands.

BANKERS MEETING PAINTS GLOOMY FINANCIAL PICTURE

FL250140 Bridgetown CANA in English 0010 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Montego Bay, Jamaica, Aug 24, CANA -- The 35th meeting of central bank governors of Latin America, the Caribbean and Spain opened here today with the chairman, Jamaica's acting general bank governor, painting a gloomy picture of the financial outlook of the hemisphere.

Dr Owen Jefferson told the governors: "We are now experiencing the worst economic downturn that has occurred since the great depression of the thirties and it is anybody's guess as to when there will be a turn-around which will result in a sustained recovery."

He said that despite the impact of the two oil shocks in 1973 and 1979 when petroleum prices rocketed, output grew by about four percent per year during the decade of the seventies. Last year this growth rate slumped to about one percent and Dr Jefferson said there was considerable doubt that there would be any improvement this year.

According to him, "Economic performance in 1983 and beyond is shrouded in uncertainty because of the may imponderables which are involved."

Dr Jefferson said the deteriorating world economic situation had had a profound impact on states at all levels of development but the developing countries, especially those that import oil, had been the hardest hit.

He said that in order to finance the very large increase in import bills most of the non-oil developing countries have increased their external borrowing susbstantially over the past five years.

The figures given by him show that their combined current account deficit climbed from U.S. 40 billion dollars in 1978 to U.S. 100 billion dollars last year.

The meeting of the governors of the central banks of the hemisphere is being attended by delegates from some 23 countries: Venezuela, Panama, Uruguay, Spain, Peru, Nicaragua, Honduras, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Suriname, Paraguay, Mexico, and Jamaica.

There are also representatives from eight regional and international financial institutions including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the U.S. Federal Reserve System, Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), and the Central American monetary stabilisation fund. The conference will end tomorrow (Wednesday).

The central bank governors are reviewing the current world economic situation, particularly as it impinges on the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The August 24-25 central bankers' meeting is preparatory to the joint annual World Bank-International Monetary Fund (IMF) conference set for September 6-9 in Toronto, Canada.

On Thursday there will be the opening of a two day meeting of governors of the IMF and the World Bank from Latin America, Spain and the Philippines. The meeting will be chaired by Jamaica's Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Edward Seaga.

SELA MEMBERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC STRATEGY

PA251555 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1847 GMT 24 Aug 82

[By Liliana Romo]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 24 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Government officials of SELA member countries today continued their debate behind closed doors on an economic security strategy for the region following the Malvinas Islands conflict. Representatives of various regional organizations such as OLADE, the Andean Pact and others are participating.

The number of committee members participating in the eighth SELA Council, which is seeking to intraregionally take over part of Argentina's economic ties with Europe, has increased to 19 now that Grenada has officially become another member.

The main objective of those attending the SELA conference is to find the means to implement the activities of the organization as coordinator of regional economic relations.

They will also analyze the region's relations with the United States and the EEC, industrialized countries with which the SELA members are planning to hold conversations based on the agreements they reach.

FOREIGN MINISTER: TIES WITH U.S. 'AT LOW LEVEL'

PY260317 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 25 Aug (NA) -- Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari tonight stated that Argentine relations with the United States "are at the low level they should be given the publicly known events," in a clear allusion to the Malvinas war.

"Our conditions for normalizing relations are naturally those concerning our national interests. Depending on the position the United States might adopt, we will see what course our future relations will take," he said.

Aguirre Lanari categorically denied reports about "unofficial contacts by the Argentine Government with British officials and businessmen."

He made these remarks upon returning here tonight after having dedicated a bridge for cars and trains linking the city of Concordia, Entre Rios Province, with Salto, Uruguay.

He said Uruguay will confirm its support for Argentina at the United Nations. He made it clear that the resignation tendered today by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes Otero "will in no way affect our bilateral political relations."

USE OF MILITARY SATELLITES REPORTEDLY PROTESTED

PY251714 Paris AFP in Spanish 1447 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Aug (AFP) -- It has been reported here that Argentina presented a note of protest on the use of space satellites for military purposes to a special UN organization during the Malvinas war.

Brig Gen (Ret) Miguel Sanchez Pena, chairman of the National Commission for Space Research of the Argentine Air Force, told the press about the note of protest presented to the second UN conference on the exploration and peaceful use of outer space held in Vienna. Sanchez Pena said that if the open use of satellites for aggressive purposes continues, the United Nations' credibility will be seriously affected as far as the peaceful use of space is concerned.

Sanchez Pena then called the attention of the international forum to the need to take into account the developing countries, clearly distinguishing between what is really international cooperation and what is really the business of purchasing or selling technology.

The Argentine note was based on the charges of the use of activities in space for military purposes during the recent crisis in the south Atlantic, Sanchez Pena explained.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON WAGE HIKE

PY250349 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0150 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (DYN) -- The national government tonight decided to make a special bonus payment of 600,000 pesos to workers of the public and private sectors in August and to grant a fixed increase of 1 million pesos as of 1 September, it was officially announced at the Economy Ministry.

The official announcement also states that in October, salaries will be adjusted based on the cost of living increase in September. In October and November they will be adjusted according to a payroll schedule [sistema de planillas] which has not yet been released.

The government set the minimum salary at 2 million pesos monthly, the minimum daily rate at 80,000 pesos and the minimum hourly rate at 10,000 pesos.

The official text of the new salary guidelines is as follows:

To achieve the above goals and in relation to the salary policy established for the remainder of 1982, the following measures have been adopted:

1. To make a special bonus payment of 600,000 pesos to all workers of the public and private sector. This fixed amount will be paid simultaneously with and in addition to wages and salaries earned in August.

This increase will be granted as a special bonus payment to prevent it from having an impact on prices since it will be funded through special compensatory mechanisms.

2. To establish a fixed salary increase of 1 million pesos to the regular take-home pay earned by public and private workers as of 31 July 1982. This increase will go into effect on 1 September 1982.

The above increase will be applied, as stated earlier, to salaries in force as of 31 July 1982 and will not be related to the special 600,000-peso bonus established in paragraph 1 of this communique which, being a bonus payment, will be granted only one time, that is, at the stated date.

Therefore, the 1 million-peso increase will absorb the 600,000-peso bonus payment.

3. To establish that, beginning 1 October 1982 and for that month, the regular take-home pay of public and private workers on 30 September will be readjusted by a coefficient equivalent to the September cost of living increase in order to preserve the real value of salaries.

4. To establish, from 1 November 1982 through 31 December 1982, public and private workers' salaries by means of correcting schedules for respective basic salaries in order to maintain real salaries; and to technically adjust the basic salaries until an appropriate ratio is attained between such basic salaries and nominal salaries.

5. To set the minimum salary, beginning on 1 September 1982, at 2 million pesos per month, or 80,000 pesos per day, or 10,000 pesos per hour.

6. To empower the Labor Ministry to create consultative technical commissions on employment and salaries made up of representatives of the appropriate ministries, of the employers and of the employees. These commissions will study the systems and schedules now applying to the various activities and then advise as to how to adapt them to the salary policy now being established.

Unions Dissatisfied

PY251512 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0225 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Aug (DYN) -- Consulted union leaders from various sectors expressed their unanimous dissatisfaction last night with the salary increase granted by the government, while a general inclination toward carrying out protests was noted in the sectors.

Roberto Garcia (taxi driver), member of the General Labor Confederation on Brasil Street [CGT-Brasil], stated that the increase the government issued "is insufficient and does not meet the workers' needs or expectations." Garcia added that CGT-Brasil "will respond according to the resolution adopted by the various boards," and added that the increase "does not come up to what the leaders were planning and much less than what the workers were hopefully expecting."

Jorge Triaca (plastic industry sector), leader of the CGI on Azopardo Street [CGT - Azopardo], stated that the salary increase "does not reflect the anxiety we have expressed to the economic and social cabinet." Triaca stated that tomorrow the council of directors of the CGT - Azopardo "will assess the wage increase and present its concrete proposal to the plenum of secretaries general, "which will deliberate on Thursday. The CGT - Azopardo leader added that the increase "does not change the salary policy implemented over the past 6 1/2 years."

CGT - Brasil Secretary General Saul Ubaldini stated that the CGT - Brasil leadership began studying the government measures tonight. The analysis will continue tomorrow, but Ubaldini ventured that the opinion would be unfavorable to the increase granted by the government, stating that "it does not even reflect what had been revealed before." He also recalled that the CGT - Brasil had demanded other measures such as price controls, and added that the organization will prepare an answer based on these measures.

Workers Rally

PY252037 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2025 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Aug (NA) -- Around 1,000 construction workers marched along Julio A. Roca Diagonal Avenue this afternoon to join the rally in front of the Labor Ministry to demand higher wages.

PRESIDENT SWEARS IN NEW ECONOMY MINISTER

PY251329 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1245 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Aug (TELAM) -- New Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe was sworn in today by the president of the nation, Gen Reynaldo Bignone.

The ceremony took place in the white hall of Government House and lasted exactly 3 minutes. Ministers, secretaries, other officials and specially invited guests were present.

Minister Names Aides

PY260150 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0055 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Aug (TELAM) -- The Economy Ministry officially reported tonight that Aldo Luis Ducler has been named financial secretary, replacing Raul Fernandez, and that the other secretaries will retain their posts.

As was anticipated this afternoon, Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe today asked the following incumbent secretaries to remain in their posts and they accepted: Victor Hugo Santirso, agriculture and livestock, Alberto Fraguio, commerce; Luis Gottheil, industry and mining; and Ciro Garcia, maritime interests.

Therefore, the economic team will be completed with the appointment of a new Central Bank president and an economy under secretary.

PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT RAUL ALFONSIN INTERVIEWED

PM251425 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 20 Aug 82 p 10

[Interview with Argentine Radical Civic Union leader Raul Alfonsin by Santiago Palacios in Buenos Aires; date not specified]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires -- Radical leader Raul Alfonsin has said that the Argentine "financial establishment" is planning to destabilize the government together with sectors of the armed forces wishing to end the democratization process that will culminate with general elections in 1984.

Alfonsin, who is head of the Radical Civic Union and who aspires to be a presidential candidate in the next elections, said, however, that he perceives in the majority of military officers "an irrepressible desire to return to the barracks," but warned of "the trap that this putschist minority could lay."

In an interview with LA VANGUARDIA, the Radical leader said that the government must take urgent measures to alleviate the socioeconomic crisis and urged the formulation of an electoral timetable -- "the best insurance of Bignone's stability," he explained.

During the interview, which took place at his private office a few steps away from the parliament building, Alfonsin said that the war with Britain arose as a result of "the Argentine military's stupidity," in taking "a misguided political decision fabricated on the basis of an old Argentine aspiration, a dream of generation after generation, namely, the recovery of the Malvinas."

Spain and Italy an Exception

"The aim of the decision was to regain lost prestige. But the Argentine military was not imbued with the anticolonial and anti-imperialist mentality that they proclaimed so loudly," he said.

"After the taking of the islands, the armed forces' argument was that Britain would not react, which was stupid. They also believed that the United States would grant its approval, which was also stupid. Last, they felt betrayed and hurt and reacted like a betrayed woman...."

Alfonsin said that Argentina must orient its foreign policy once and for all toward Latin America because "Europe, except for Spain and Italy, has again confirmed its discriminatory attitude toward this area of the world." With regard to the obstacles that will be encountered by the Argentine process of institutional normalization, he said that "autocratic sectors of the armed forces will try to impose their influence," but that "then the cohesion of the political leadership must prevail. It must not allow itself to be afraid or lower its guard because we have been promised general elections."

"Unless we promptly demand socioeconomic solutions, broad sectors of the community will cease to believe in democracy as an alternative and will seek some kind of violent solution that might perhaps jeopardize their freedom, but which will basically provide an answer to their daily problems," he added. "We are in a critical situation," he continued, "with 2.5 million families with inadequate housing, one-third of the population without the benefit of social welfare, 1.5 million unemployed and an average real income that must be one of the world's lowest."

Missing Persons

Alfonsin denies that the next constitutional government could fall quickly on account of its weakness -- stemming from its inherited difficult situation -- and said that "democracy will soon be strengthened because of the Argentine people's desire to preserve it. I do not know whether we will have to do the same as Spain did with the Moncloa pacts; I do not know whether the time will have come to consult with the workers' and employers' sectors. I am simply convinced that the Argentine people aspire to live in democracy, and therefore it must be defended."

He explained that this defense "must be achieved through the political parties in the style of the multipartidaria [historically a coordinating committee embracing several opposition parties], but added that "an electoral alignment would be unnecessary, thus coinciding with the stance of the Radical Party, which wants to contest the future elections independently.

At another point in the interview, which was interrupted several times by constant telephone calls, Alfonsin declared himself in favor of an investigation "into the former economic policy pursued by Martinez de Hoz, the Malvinas war and the anti-guerrilla struggle.

"Justice, the law and the Constitution must govern these matters," he explained.

He requested "an immediate clarification of the issue of the missing persons, which must not be inherited by the democratic government." Last, Alfonsin gave assurances that the Radicals will defeat the Peronists in the 1984 elections.

"The country needs a Radical government and the people know it. Perhaps in 6 years' time they will tell us: Now your time is up. But this is the era of reform and reconstruction, and we can be useful in this stage," he concluded.

GOVERNMENT REINSTATES 1980 ELECTORAL LAW

PY251455 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The government has repealed the electoral law approved in 1965 and reinstated the electoral law approved in 1980 through a decree-law released early this morning by Interior Ministry officials.

It should be recalled that practically all political, labor and other organizations harshly criticized the 1965 electoral law reinstated by the government because, as reported in the past, all kinds of fraud were committed during prior elections. The most important parts of the decree approved by the cabinet of President Guido Vildosa state:

That, as the electoral law approved in 1980 was questioned by serveral political parties, who said it was a fraudulent regulation which controlled the elections that year, the current government decided to repeal it through Decree-Law No 19,083 of 12 August 1982 and to put into effect the electoral law of 20 April 1965 with its amendments, changing Article No 11, Clause No 4, by enlarging the representation of political parties from one to two in the National Electoral Tribunal in accordance with decree-law No 19,086 of 16 August 1982.

That the purpose of the government was to prevent any type of fraud in the forthcoming elections and to ensure that the elections would be clean and to ensure correct procedures in the electoral process. The government's action has unleashed a series of unjustified criticisms by some political parties who tried to put in doubt the honesty and rectitude of the current government.

That despite the government's solid legal and political grounding in repealing this law -- published in special publications -- and with the purpose of not obstructing the electoral process in support of national unity, the Council of Ministers decree:

Article No 1. Decree-Law No 19,083 of 12 August 1982 and Decree-Law No 19,086 of 1982 are hereby repealed and the electoral law of 8 April 1980 is hereby reinstated. The minister of interior, migration and justice is charged with executing and implementing this decree-law.

LECHIN WARNS GOVERNMENT OF SOCIAL EXPLOSION

PY260130 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Reports from sessions of the 19th National Mineworkers Congress being held in the town of Huanuni:

Juan Lechin Oquendo, executive secretary of the Bolivian Mineworkers Federation, has maintained that any economic measure which attacks the interests of the majority sectors will cause an explosion in the various sectors of Bolivian society. Lechin Oquendo has again confirmed his firm opposition to the proclamation of economic measures which harm the Bolivian people. This is the report from Huanuni by our special correspondent (Jorge Barrientos Zapata):

[Begin (Barrientos) recording] Radio Panamericana reporting from Huanuni:

The Executive Committee of the Mineworkers Federation reports that the deliberations of the plenary session of the national congress which is being held in this mining district were resumed this afternoon.

The news today is that Juan Lechin Oquendo is here. He arrived in this district about 1300 and was greeted with warmth and sympathy by all participants in the congress, particularly by the workers and civilian population of this mining district. Up until 1500, he held several meetings and answered questions by people from La Paz and other areas. When interviewed by Radio Panamericana regarding the possible release of the emergency economic package, he made the following statement:

[Begin Lechin recording] I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to tell the people that if the government (?implements) measures that harm the people, it will cause an explosion and a rebellion against the government. [Words indistinct] the economic situation of the Bolivian workers and people. [end recording]

Later on in the afternoon session, Victor Lopez, secretary general of the Mineworkers Federation, gave a report on his activities during his time in office. [end recording]

COB SAYS POLITICAL TALKS 'DIVERSIONARY TACTIC'

PY260243 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], the top labor organization of the country, considers that the political dialogue initiated by General Vildozo's military regime through the Interior Ministry is a diversionary tactic.

COB Secretary General Oscar Sanjines (Rodriguez) has reported that the COB will not attend meetings with government officials in the future. It also demands the immediate formation of the national electoral court in order that the democratization process can be initiated without any restrictions whatsoever throughout the nation.

[Begin Sanjines recording] Regarding the COB delegates who were in contact with Interior Ministry officials to see if there were any possibilities of holding elections at an earlier date, we would like to say that we came upon a diversionary tactic, because even during the course of the talks, the government took us by surprise with the repeal of the 1980 electoral law and the enforcement of the 1965 electoral law, which for the COB is a juridical deceit. After a meeting with the political parties, however, the COB rejected the 1965 law and the government, apparently responding to this rejection, again put the 1980 electoral law into effect. [end recording]

Sanjines (Rodriguez) stated that the COB continues to maintain its unchanged position that elections should be held in December of this year and that power should be handed over in the first few months of 1983.

MIR'S WITHDRAWAL FROM UDP ALLIANCE ANNOUNCED

PY252105 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The rift in the alliance of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, MNRI, and the Moveent of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, an alliance which won the last elections held in the country in 1980, is jeopardizing the political, economic and social solutions of the country.

The disagreements which have emerged in the last few hours and the breaking of relations between these political parties have shaken the majority of the population because this alliance had the basic goal of coming to power as an alternative for solving the country's problems.

The MIR's withdrawal, officially announced by its leaders yesterday, is creating more confusion among the population due to the future consequences of this rupture. Therefore, the force of this political coalition has become noticeably weaker. The MNRI, through a communique released yesterday, regrets the MIR's unilateral decision, and at the same time, considering its historical responsibility, calls upon the MIR's leaders to review their political decision, which is jeopardizing the survival of the Democratic and Popular Union, UDP.

The MIR decision, predicted on 19 August, was made official yesterday. In answer to the remarks made by Mario Velarde, MIR leader Oscar Eid Franco said in a press conference:

[Begin Eid Franco recording] The MNRI comrades must not conceal the overall problem. The differences in the UDP cannot be measured by the attendance or lack of attendance at this or that meeting. The real problems are more profound and must be urgently soved. The MIR supports a legitimate and immediate solution to the political problem for quickly opening the way for finding economic solutions, solutions which can no longer be postponed based on eventual elections as advocated by the allied parties, the MNRI and the Bolivian Socialist Party, PSB. In this particular case, the elections are a cover up for this regressive and criminal strategy, which by using a democratic mask, is searching for a way to strengthen the perpetuation in power of the military, which is basically responsible for the crisis affecting the country.

PAYMENT RECEIVED FOR GAS SOLD TO ARGENTINA

PY252200 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Argentina made a payment of $28 million yesterday for the sale of Bolivian gas to that country, according to a statement made by the energy and hydrocarbons minister during a press conference held this morning. He explained that only $12.5 million will be sent to Bolivia and the balance will be used to cover agreements which exist between the Bolivian Central Bank and the Bank of the Republic of Argentina. This payment covers March, and it is expected that the payments for April and May will be made in the next few days.

Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Augusto Sanchez stated that it has been clearly established that future Argentine payments for gas will be made within 60 days after each delivery. It was also said that in the future there will be no more confusion over the accounts which exist between the two countries. This kind of confusion occurred in the past months because of the reciprocal credit agreements concluded by the two countries.

Sanchez said that a commission that went to Argentina recently made perfectly clear the positions and responsibilities of the two countries regarding the gas sales. Minister Sanchez expressed confidence that there will be no future delays in the payments for our sales of natural gas.

PRESIDENT DECLARES ALL-OUT WAR ON CRIME

PA251550 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpt] President Belisario Betancur has said that in Colombia respect for the lives, property and dignity of the citizens is in a sorry state. He said that his government is studying a emergency law to enforce public order without having to resort to the state of siege. He said that he will wage an all-out war to eliminate criminal organizations like the MAS [Death to Kidnappers].

The president met with the Supreme Court, the Council of State and the Disciplinary Council and explained his strategy to give Colombians prompt and complete justice.

He sent a message to the national university professors to express his condolences over the murder of Professor Alberto Montenegro.

He said that the community is aware of the urgent need to reestablish respect for human life so Colombia can once again be called a civilized country. He will order the new attorney general to give top priority to disbanding and imposing exemplary punishment on the sinister MAS organization. He asked the community to cooperate in giving authorities any information that will help eradicate organized crime. He will donate a day's salary to in some way help the fund created by university professors to assist the slain professor's relatives. He described the professor as a victim unjustly sacrificed in this wave of violence, which must end for the good of our country.

The newspaper EL TIEMPO reports today that Professor Alberto Alava Montenegro was killed by members of the Army of National Liberation [ELN], a pro-Castro guerrilla organization. The newspaper quotes official military sources, who claim that the murderer, a member of the ELN, has already been identified and will have to confess his crime. Professor Alava Montenegro was shot to death on Friday in the El Recuerdo neighborhood on his way to the university.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER ON ROLES OF POLICE, ARMY

PA241526 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Government Minister Rodrigo Escobar Navia has said that he supports the statement made by Defense Minister Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes to the effect that the army should not be given functions that replace those of the national police. He added that it is necessary to dignify police functions, promote police training and make it possible for policemen and their families to enjoy well-being. The minister said an in-depth effort in this regard has been made in Cali. Here are Escobar Navia's comment:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] what can be done to see that the police, which is a civilian branch and the authority in charge of the daily security of citizens, will be entrusted with responsibility for public tranquillity. The army is designed and trained to fulfill duties of a different kind involving the state's external security. [end recording]

NONALIGNED MOVEMENT MEMBERSHIP TO BE STUDIED

PA251512 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The advisory commission on foreign relations will be convened shortly to review the topic of Colombia's joining the movement of nonaligned countries, commission member Senator Alvaro Gomez Hurtado said after a meeting with President Belisario Betancur.

TERRORISTS TAKE CONTROL OF TWO TOWNS IN AYACUCHO

PY251552 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] According to reports from Ayacucho, at least two towns of this department are under the control of terrorists after bloody confrontations with police detachments which, as reported earlier, caused the terrorists several casualties. The two towns which the police forces abandoned after the terrorist attacks are Luricocha and (Lurio).

Members of the civil guard reported that the terrorists unleashed violent surprise attacks against the police detachments using French-made automatic weapons, mortars and bazookas. The civil guard also reported that the terrorists are using a new type of hand grenade called "Russian cheese," made with a gelatinous explosive with pellets inside which are dispersed in all directions like shrapnel upon explosion.

The civil guards of the Luricocha post, where the terrorists left three dead on the field of battle, took with them all they could save, documents and personal belongings and left with a dog named Firpo for Huanca. The result of this confrontation in Luricocha, Huanca Province, 40 km from Huancayo, were three dead terrorists, including the head of the group known as Comrade (Gilbert), and a wounded policeman. The armed group of at least 60 terrorists tried to take over the Luricocha police post but were repelled by 10 [words indistinct] and members of the civil guard, who engaged in a fierce fight with the terrorists. The confrontation took place from 2200 to 2300 last Monday night when the armed group carried out a fierce attack on the police post and the municipality by throwing dynamite sticks, molotov cocktails and firing machineguns. The fierce fighting in which three terrorists were killed, including (Gilbert), presumably the head of the group, lasted at least an hour. As a result of the attack, civil guard [name indistinct] was wounded by steel fragments in the face. He was taken to the Huanco hospital for emergency treatment.

CONGRESSMEN SUPPORT DEATH PENALTY FOR TERRORISTS

PY251838 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Luis Percovich, president of the congress joint budget commission, said that the possibility that the political parties found to have links with terrorism will be declared illegal would be considered. He added that this would be one of the extreme measures taken by the executive branch after an evaluation of the results of the state of emergency is made.

He also said that the participation of the army in the antiguerrilla struggle and the establishment of a curfew may be some of the other measures. He added that these are the exclusive responsibility of the executive branch. Regarding the death penalty, he indicated that this is applied in a state of war to those found to be traitors to the fatherland.

Senator (Oscar Trelles) said he is in favor of the death penalty for the terrorists considered traitors. He added that the type of terrorism being carried out in our country is similar to the type used in Vietnam and Algeria, but that it does not have popular support. Therefore, it is bound to fail. He explained that the death penalty alone is not going to solve the problem of subversion and violence. He added that this measure must be accompanied by other measures and changes in leadership and regulations. He also said that there is complete agreement between the congressmen of Popular Action, AP, and the Popular Christian Party, PPC, in support of any measure proposed by President Belaunde to put an end to terrorism. (Oscar Trelles), former president of the Senate, said that the people must have faith in the government.

CASTANEDA, ZAMBRANO DISCUSS CENTRAL AMERICA

PA252200 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Yesterday in Cancun, Mexico, Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano ended private talks on Central America's political situation. Although a joint communique was not issued, it has been learned that the two officials analyzed the Central American situation, particularly the Salvadoran conflict and the implications of the aggressive Symms Amendment approved by the U.S. Senate.

International news reports stress that Castaneda and Zambrano viewed with concern the problems faced by Nicaragua as a result of the threats of a possible invasion of its territory. In this regard, the Mexican and Venezuelan officials condemned U.S. intervention in the domestic affairs of the countries of the region.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO ARRIVES, SCORES U.S.

FL260000 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2225 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaragua's revolutionary process lies in the strength of its people and not in the wishes of Washington, said Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto here today.

Arriving here to meet with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda, D'Escoto said the Nicaraguan process is strong, irreversible and undeniable. In a brief interview due to pressure from SRE [Secretariat of Foreign Relations] employees, the Nicaraguan foreign minister charged that there has been no letup in the tremendous publicity and political onslaught waged by the U.S. Government against his country. He said that the differences between Nicaragua and the United States are clear. Trying to get talks started with the Ronald Reagan administration is almost impossible, because although we have demonstrated interest, we have run into a wall on their part, he stressed.

D'Escoto said finally that Nicaragua has consistently demonstrated interest in talks at the highest level with Washington representatives, but up to the present it has only received public and physical attacks.

GDR, USSR BRING POLITICS INTO TOURISM MEETING

FL251200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0110 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Acapulco, 24 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The delegations of the GDR and Soviet Union today voiced their opposition to the presence of Israel at the second international meeting on tourism being held in this city.

During the second day of working sessions, the president of the GDR delegation, Albert Hein, termed inadmissible the fact that representatives of an aggressive state, that has caused suffering and terror in Lebanon, should be allowed to use this forum, which is devoted to mankind's good intentions. He said his country could not remain silent before such injustice, and asserted that the international community knows that respect for human dignity has been ignored by Israel.

The representative of the Soviet delegation, Nicolai Stogov, said he believed that the Israeli presence in the congress made no sense.

For his part, the president of the Israeli delgation, Abraham Sharir, lamented that the GDR representative had brought up a political topic in a juridical forum.

PRESIDENT ON NEED FOR GOOD RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PM231541 Paris LE MONDE in French 22-23 Aug 82 p 4

[Interview with Panama President Ricardo de la Espriella by Marcel Niedergang in Panama: "We Must Have Good Relations With the United States" -- date not given]

[Text] Panama -- "There is no question of abandoning the basic program which was drawn up by Gen Omar Torrijos..." we were told by Mr Ricardo de la Espriella, who has been president of the republic of Panama since 30 July when Mr Royo "resigned" and was appointed ambassador to Spain. "The aim," Mr de la Espriella said, "is to restore the government's credibility, to combat the economic and political crisis and to pursue and improve the democratic process which has been started and which should, in the ordinary course of events, lead to free, honest general elections open to all political parties in May 1984...."

While disputing the idea that Mr Royo's public anti-American statements may have contributed to his downfall ("at most that is a coincidence," Mr de la Espriella said), the head of state, a U.S.-educated banker, stated: "The United States is our neighbor. We must have good relations with it and discuss our problems and differences together before making them public. Moreover, I do not think it is possible to ostracize the United States, to press for the creation of a Latin American body from which it would be excluded. Latin America is not going to wage war on North America. That would obviously be ridiculous. Nonetheless, I am first and foremost a Panamanian, concerned with Panama's interests. Therefore, there is no question of selling out to the Americans, no question of giving up any of our dignity and sovereignty. We want to be independent. We have protested and will protest every time we think, for instance, that the Carter-Torrijos treaties on the canal have been violated. But we think it is preferable to respect others to ensure that they respect us...."

The leaders of the National Guard (the republic's only military force with approximately 10,000 men) say in private that they informed the Americans "30 minutes before Mr Royo's departure." For them, that is a way of stressing the fact that the former president's "resignation for health reasons" is a "strictly internal" episode and that the U.S. administration "played no role and exerted no pressure."

Mr de la Espriella readily confirms that version. "Mr Royo," he said, "was increasingly adopting progressive and Third World stances in foreign countries. But he was neglecting internal affairs and the situation was deteriorating dangerously. The government's credibility was at stake. Ours is a small country which is essentially a provider of services. Our credibility comes from our liberalism, our open door policy, our exceptional tranquility in Central America -- the Western Hemisphere's Balkans. It was vital to restore that image of peace and freedom...."

"Pawns in a Conflict"

With cases of corruption, paralysis in the administration, an endless series of strikes, increasing social tension, economic recession, Mr de la Espriella, together with civilian and military leaders, stresses the "economic and political deterioration" and the "threats to the democratic process" to explain a "palace coup" which it is going too far, according to them, to compare with a "coup d'etat." Nor is there any question of a "swing to the right." "I am neither rightwing or leftwing," the president said. "I am a humanist primarily concerned with fighting unemployment, which is assuming disturbing proportions."

All observers agree on one point: Mr Royo's quiet departure took place amid virtually complete indifference, although it is not likely to displease the Americans. Indeed, Mr Royo had been "on the way out" since the accidental death in July 1981 of the strongman who had made his political fortune: Omar Torrijos.

"He was," one diplomat said, "like a man who does not know how to leave a reception first until the host comes and says to him: You look tired old man, you ought to go home...."

Is the "host" now Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard and probable candidate in the 1984 election? The very day that Mr De La Espirella was sworn in, the officer put forward a number of "recommendations" which have all been adopted by the government. These included closing down the capital's newspapers for 1 week: "That last measure," the president said, "was a mistake and a mistake which was later admitted. Aside from that, I would say that the general, who was rather brusque, proposed a menu with which we largely agree. I plan to revive contacts with the private sector and all opposition parties in order to restore life and credibility to our experiment."

In principle, General Paredes is himself due to retire in September. In that case, Colonel Noriega, head of the guard's intelligence service for 12 years, would become commander in chief. He is a hard, intelligent man who is well versed in international relations, popular in the guard and who, like General Torrijos, has succeeded in maintaining contacts with the Cubans and with the Americans.

Indeed, many things are still uncertain in Panama. Mr Royo's departure has revived speculation and opened a transition period. This uncertainty is aggravated by tensions in Central America and by the serious crisis affecting Mexico. "We are pawns in an East-West conflict in the region which is beyond our control," Mr De La Espriella said. "We are directly threatened by the shock wave of a possible explosion in Central America, and the militarization of the canal by the United States would certainly destroy our neutrality."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR

PA251445 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 24 Aug 82 p 1

[By Euclides M. Corro R.]

[Text] In his first statement for CRITICA after assuming his responsibilities as foreign minister, Juan Amado, III, said that "Panama must maintain an image of respect, an image of nonalignment with all the world powers, because our resources must be made available at such a level that they can meet all the needs of the international community."

He added that "The country's domestic social peace is Panama's only real and effective weapon to protect our interests, our geographic position and our resources." "Therefore," he added, "we must try to make that weapon one of international usage. No country should lack Panama's contribution to world development."

Regarding U.S. violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the minister guaranteed that in addition to furthering the drive that has characterized the Foreign Ministry in connection with this important matter, "we will have to engage in a more direct struggle."

He added that, if necessary, Panama's last recourse would have to be discussed in the international organizations comprised of those countries that endorsed the documents signed by the two nations. These countries support Panama's sovereignty.

Amado underscored that he would follow the policy established by Dr Jorge Illueca, who is now vice president of the republic. He will likewise help the executive branch in the self-imposed task of creating the investment center. He added that "I basically believe we must favor a climate of cohesion that would help us to unite under the idea of peace, justice and understanding."

He stated that Panama must struggle to solve the area's problems "so one can visualize a horizon of peace."

Regarding possible diplomatic relations with the USSR, the minister said that "eventually, our country will have to consider, under one mechanism or another, the possibility of an opening toward a majority of the world's nations." The minister indicated, however, that this issue is not a priority.

Finally, he said that "perhaps there will be some minor changes" in our diplomatic corps, but that this would have to be discussed first with President Ricardo de la Espriella.

GOVERNMENT RADIO DIRECTOR EXPLAINS CHANGES

PA251555 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 25 Aug 82 p 19

[By Luis Carlos Perez]

[Text] Radio Libertad, central station of Radio Nacional de Panama [RNP], will go on the air on 1 September with new programming that will have two objectives: musical entertainment and news, Danilo Caballero, director general of that state institution, has told CRITICA.

Adjustments

As is known, Radio Libertad has suspended its transmissions for 15 days to make several technical and programming adjustments and to reassign personnel functions.

Two Objectives

The central station of RNP will have two objectives in its programs: musical entertainment, which will emphasize live music and music for young people, and the news aspect, which involves a strengthening of newscasts with the object of transmitting and making known to the community all the valuable information that is lost in the middle-level sectors of the government.

Caballero indicated that on 1 September they will go on the air with three newscasts a day that will be aired 365 days a year, on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, days of national mourning, etc. The first bloc of news, and the one on which most emphasis will be placed, will be from 0530 to 0830; the second will be from 1230 to 1300; and the last from 1800 to 1900, depending on the end of the mandatory national legislative council broadcasts.

More Newsmen

Danilo Caballero added that a news bulletin will be aired every hour and the news will be given where, when and by whom it is produced. In other words, we "are going to be on the street looking for news 24 hours a day." He added that this demands the strengthening of the team of writers, newsmen and news sources such as the news agencies. "We are contracting the services of FRANCE PRESSE and IPS and we plan to add other news agencies to the ones we already have."

Some new journalists will be added to the central editorial staff. The complete editorial staff shifts are filled but we need replacements to cover days off, he said. "We want to announce to the community that we are going to provide an alternative of an absolutely objective, truthful, impartial and very professional radio newscast."

Agreements

He also told CRITICA that contacts are being established to obtain agreements with Circuito Todelar of Colombia, Radio Monumental of Costa Rica, Radio Nacional del Peru and Radio Nacional de Venezuela as part of a first phase.

Better Signal

The director general of RNP said that studies have been carried out jointly with the technical department to strengthen the signal. In this first phase, it has been proposed that a radio station be installed in Los Santos Province due to its very special characteristics. It will have a transmitter, studios and everything needed by a radio station. The "satellite unit of Azuero" in Chitre will continue to operate for the region but with the name of "La Voz de Herrera."

Plans include the strengthening of the Bocas del Toro and Colon stations so that they will cover the country's Atlantic sector, including San Blas, which is quite neglected in the news area. "In the future, in the medium term, there are plans to install a station in Darien Province and there is the possibility of strengthening the signal of Radio Libertad, the central station."

Radio Libertad

To answer questions from the public and various sectors, the central station in Panama is again going to be called Radio Libertad since the public has never stopped calling it by that name because it carried out very important work alongside Gen Omar Torrijos during the struggle that culminated with the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties and accompanied him in his revolutionary tours of the country.

Danilo added: "The name of the Veraguas station is Radio Urraca, that of Cocle is Radio Victorinao Lorenzo, that of Herrera is La Voz de Herrera, that of Chiriqui is Radio Guaymi and those of Bocas del Toro and Colon have yet to be named since their directors are consulting with the community to decide on their names. However, the two stations are on the air."

RNP

"When these stations transmit locally, they will be called by their names. When they join in for the news services, the system will then be called Radio Nacional de Panama."

Announcers

New voices will be joining Radio Libertad. Announcers are being sought and tested in Panama City and other provinces. Danilo Caballero said that "the rest of the personnel are basically the same ones that have been working here, including those who worked here the 7 years that I was director."

COSTA RICA

ARTICLE TERMS GOVERNMENT UNCOORDINATED, DIVIDED

PA250340 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0023 GMT 24 Aug 82

[By Wilfredo Chacon Serrano]

[Text] San Jose, 23 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The situation of Luis Alberto Monge's government is getting more complicated, not due to the opposition, but due to differences among leaders of his own National Liberation Party and due to lack of coordination among high-ranking officials, according to general comment in political circles.

The president himself concedes that "the lack of coordination as well as the disagreements have become obvious."

Monge said that he will have to make an effort to eliminate the negative effect of these problems, but added that he is not upset over the lack of a common opinion in a democratic government.

Opposition deputies say that in spite of the president's sincerity and determination to bring Costa Rica out of its present crisis, his government team is failing him.

The differences among government officials exist in the cabinet, in other government departments, and in the Legislative Assembly, where the list of contradictions is long.

The facts which filter out of the presidential house, the cabinet ministries, the Legislative Assembly and the autonomous institutions appear to confirm the criticism that the government lacks coordination and communication.

In the cabinet ministries it has been observed that journalist Armando Vargas, the minister adviser of information, has had trouble just staying in office. He is hounded by his colleagues, some of whom have opposed him since the election campaign.

Public Security and Foreign Affairs Ministers Angel Edmundo Solano and Fernando Volio constitute another chapter in the government's lack of coordination.

With the president's approval, Solano went to Nicaragua to find areas of understanding with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge. However, when a joint communique was published summarizing the achievements, it was criticized by the foreign minister and partially disavowed by President Monge.

There have also been disagreements in other top government circles, as demonstrated by Vice President Alberto Fait's remark that it had been decided to stop exploration for oil. Energy Minister Calixto Chabez replied instantly with an emphatic denial.

It is also noteworthy that the majority of the government deputies have ignored President Monge's personal efforts to quickly approve the 1.7-billion-colon budget without change. This is still in the assembly, the object of much discussion and extensive changes.

In the Legislative Assembly the division among the government deputies has reached the point that one group supports Monge and another group, reinforced by other officials, responds to the interests of their political party, the social democratic National Liberation Party.

Opposition Deputy Danilo Chaverri referred to this problem today, summarizing the issue as "the existence of two groups in the government; one that wants to govern for Costa Rica and another that wants to govern for national liberation."

The newspaper LA NACION has said that the executive branch cannot continue to ignore the seriousness of the parliamentary crisis and that "what it has to do it must do soon and with determination," because "the differences about which the president philosophizes are acceptable in good times but not when the country is sinking."

EL SALVADOR

EDUCATION UNDER SECRETARY SERRANO RESIGNS

PA251655 City ACAN in Spanish 1611 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 25 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Roberto Serrano, Salvadoran under secretary of education, resigned last night. His wife had been accused recently of cooperating with the guerrillas. President Alvaro Magana asked Serrano to resign last week. The Christian Democratic Party, to which Serrano belongs, reported that the resignation became effective last night.

POLICE ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON ARRESTED TEACHERS

PA260203 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Aug 82 pp 2, 31

[Communique issued by the Treasury Police on 23 August 1982]

[Text] Professor Walter Roberto Zuleta Osorio, arrested by the Treasury Police, has said that he is from Delicias de Concepcion in Morazan Department and that he has been a member of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, FPL, since December 1979 with the pseudonym of Jose. He said that his mission was to politicize the 21 June National Association of Salvadoran Teachers, ANDES 21 June, where he is the executive council propaganda secretary.

He said that, complying with instruction from the FPL Central Committee, he met with several teachers in a room at the Federal Republic of Germany school on 14 August. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the August mobilization plan. He said that Maria Lidia Escalante de Serrano, the school's principal, knew of the reason for the meeting because similar meetings had previously been held.

At the 14 August meeting, they were going to discuss certain matters such as: increasing the awareness of those attending the meeting, reviewing activities carried out so far and planning terrorist activities in the metropolitan area, including the obstruction of traffic from 13th West to 17th West streets between Espana Avenue and 2d Avenue north on 17 August, and the distribution of subversive propaganda.

He said that those who attended this meeting included individuals who knew of the reason for the meeting. Some of these individuals were Sergio Augusto Zamora, Mario Gonzalez Medrano, Prudencio Menendez, Maria Lidia Escalante de Serrano, Rafaela Alicia Abrego de Astorga, Ana Maria Castro Guzman, Jesus Gilberto Dominguez, Francisco de Jesus Molina Calderon and Elba del Rosario Esperanza Ramirez. The other people attended the meeting to learn about ANDES' list of demands. This reason was a pretext to cover the real purpose of the meeting.

The Treasury Police believe that some of those arrested could be released in line with the progress of the investigations.

Links With Extremists Cited

PA260221 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 25 Aug 82 pp 2, 24

[Excerpt] Five of the 22 teachers held by the Treasury Police said that they belong to ANDES 21 June, (21 June Salvadoran National Teachers Association), the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, BPR, and to the Popular Liberation Forces, FPL, according to a bulletin released by that security corps.

Prof Walter Roberto Zuleta said "He is an internationalist agent for FPL with the specific mission to politicize ANDES. He noted that to politicize it means to divert ANDES from its legal objectives and lead it to the BPR aim of the violent mobilization of the masses. He added that the FPL directly manages the activities of ANDES' executive council."

Mario Alberto Medrano or Mario Alberto Gonzalez Medrano, "a founder of ANDES, admitted that somber and ominous forces directed from Havana, Moscow and Peking maneuvered the organization into becoming an instrument of dastardly interests and to becoming part of the class struggle. He was also a member of the FPL and the BPR. He noted that the Kremlin network was intertwined with all Marxist and even Trotskyite organizations, so that all the initial generous and noble struggles of ANDES would be corrupted by adopting the perfidious phrase of Karl Marx that history is the class struggle. Francisco de Jesus Molina Calderon "admitted to having been a member of FPI since 1 December 1981; he also admitted that the FPL, through the BPR, directs the ANDES activities.

ATTACK ON RAILWAY CAUSES 50,000 COLONES IN LOSSES

PA260148 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 23 Aug 82 p 32

[Excerpt] San Vicente, 23 Aug -- Well-armed terrorists who dynamited freight train No 860 at km 163 in El Perical, Tecoluca jurisdiction, on Friday have caused losses estimated at 50,000 colones.

According to spokesmen for El Salvador's National Railroad Office, the railroad train was returning to San Salvador from San Miguel. It was loaded with cotton from the Tres Rios station in Zacatecoluca. This cotton was to be taken to the Salvadoran cotton cooperative. It was said that the train was guarded by soldiers but when it reached the previously mentioned location, the extremists, who were hiding in nearby bushes, detonated explosives causing the derailment of the engine and an empty car as well as destroying the wheels and a stretch of rail. There was no confrontation and no freight was lost. Rail traffic was interrupted for 24 hours and only the train and railway were damaged.

LA NACION HOLDS INTERVIEW WITH GUILLERMO UNGO

PA251235 San Salvador PROCESO in Spanish 9-15 Aug 82 pp 7, 8, 9

["Reproduction" of interview with Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the FDR, by Roxana Zuniga for LA NACION INTERNACIONAL, a weekly supplement of San Jose LA NACION, dated 12-18 August 1982; date, place not given]

[Text] Question: After the past March elections, how do you analyze your country's political climate?

Answer: "The situation is very difficult and complicated, and it is getting worse at the regional level. The case of El Salvador cannot be regarded in an isolated fashion. There is a complete strategy for the region, acknowledged by the Reagan administration itself when it assumes the decision of what is good and bad for our peoples and places all of its political, economic and military resources behind achieving the solution most suitable to it, independent of the will of our peoples and governments."

"We thus see that the March elections were carried out without basic political rights or minimum respect for the most basic human rights; with government protection for the rightwing parties and persecution of everything that mean democratic and popular forces. The result was logical."

"We find ourselves with a government that is not even apparently reformist or centrist, but the installation and consolidation of the oligarchic and military structure we tried to overthrow in October 1979; one in which the traditional rightwing parties, with the new ingredient of the fascist National Republican Alliance (ARENA), are the main elements of power and in which the top military command is the articulator of those political forces."

"All this makes for firmer positions against trying to achieve a political solution. The line of finding pacification through war, with new battalions trained in the United States, and with more and better military equipment, has been strengthened."

"Those are negative signs brought about by the elections carried out by the rightwing parties for the rightwing parties."

"On the other hand, it is increasingly evident that a feasible and real alternative for a truly democratic solution is dialogue, negotiation, the search for a understanding among the different belligerent forces. That solution is being rejected, however, as happened with an appeal made by the Salvadoran church."

"The FDR publicly answered that proposal, but for quite obvious reasons its answer was strangled by the media. In that answer we reiterated our willingness to dialogue in order to achieve peace for the country, which contrasts with the silence -- to be understood as rejection -- of the Salvadoran and the U.S. Governments."

Question: Under what terms would the FDR approach a hypothetical negotiation with the government?

Answer: "We have not established preconditions. We have considered that in order to allow for negotiations, there must be an open spirit and a belief in dialogue, not as a tactical instrument for maneuvering, but as a method for understanding."

"We believe a priori formulas must not be presented, because then there is no possibility of advancing and creating an alternative. All of this implies a willingness to make concessions."

"We believe there is a basic term and that is the attempt to find a democratic solution. We cannot have lasting peace and stability without a democratic formula."

Question: According to the FDR, what would be the type of democratic government that could lead to peace?

Answer: "We do not wish to present preconditions that would jeopardize an understanding. What we do suggest is the line, methods and the search for actors and participants in what would be a government of broad participation. It is obvious and evident that without the FDR there can be no political solution, since it represents an important part of the Salvadoran people, the most important part; the organized part.

"This government must also allow for the convergence of social, political and economic forces not a part of the FDR, which are currently affected by a repressive and antidemocratic process. Over the past period, the government has been antidialogue and has even excluded progressive officers and civilians like Adolfo, Majano, Jaime Gutierrez and Jose Napoleon Duarte. They have also taken out all the young officers who participated in the coup against Romero. The army high command is now composed of Romero people. Romerismo without Romero has been installed in the country's government."

Question: If that is the country's situation, could the attitude of certain people be reconciled with the spirit needed for the dialogue?

Answer: "This is why I say that the elections brought about a negative result instead of a political solution. But this can't last. There are too many contradictions. It is the case of a dominant minority that is becoming increasingly isolated."

"The desire for peace expressed in some way through the people's participation in the elections has been deceived and frustrated. However, the winds that are blowing are increasingly favorable and stronger. They will open the door and will displace the enemies of peace and democracy."

Question: Despite all this and with such deep differences between the government and the FDR, how could they reach a negotiating table and come to some agreement?

Answer: "We must discover the actors and participants in Salvadoran political life. The government is not the only expression."

"We are interested in the social forces, including the army itself, which cannot be identified with the top fascist command."

"This is a process like the construction of a base or a building, where you put stone on the top of stone. There can be many participants and actors within as well as outside the FDR and the government."

Question: Isn't dialogue a utopia, then?

Answer: "I don't think so, because the country's military, economic and political situation is increasingly deteriorating and this results in a large dependence on U.S. support."

"El Salvador has become a true U.S. protectorate without any economic, political or military autonomy. The elections did not choose the present government; it was a palace negotiation held at the home of U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton."

"The people never even knew that Alvaro Magana, the current provisional president, existed. His appointment was the result of a negotiation of opportunism and a division of the cake among the rightwing, leaving the leftovers for Christian Democracy. Therefore, dialogue is an alternative which is becoming more and more viable."

Question: The fact that the FDR is so willing to hold a dialogue, does it mean that the battle in the military field is lost?

Answer: "No. I believe that all you have to do is see that the FDR since 1981 has advocated a dialogue but the Salvadoran and the U.S. Governments have rejected it. It has been proven that the ability to resist has increased, as have the political and military advances of the FDR and the FMLN military forces."

"This is the only way one can understand greater U.S. military involvement. They keep saying that if their assistance ends it will mean victory for communism in El Salvador, because to them, democracy, truth and opposition are signs of communism and subversion."

"The Salvadoran Government is crumbling. This agony is being prolonged by the large economic and military aid it is receiving, aid that is larger than that received by Central America as a whole. The blood transfusions are increasing in order to prolong the agony. Therefore, it is not a sign of weakness but a sign of historical responsibility. The best evidence that the Salvadoran democratic and revolutionary forces do not **want** regionalization of the conflict is that they are seeking talks with the U.S. Government to try to solve these problems of political and military deterioration of its regional political plan."

Question: How do you analyze the U.S. participation?

Answer: "It is the militarized resurrection of the Monroe Doctrine, which has been historically rejected by all Latin American peoples and governments. It is becoming the great gendarme who decides what's good or bad, thus directly violating the right to the people's self-determination and becoming the main destabilizing factor in the area."

"The United States, in an effort to protect its national security, is creating regional insecurity."

Question: And Reagan's certification of an improvement in respect for human rights in El Salvador?

Answer: "It is a mockery for the U.S. people and they have understood it that way. With this logic, human rights will improve when all the opposition is in the cemetery, because then there wouldn't be anybody left to kill."

"We believe that this is only part of a strategy to try to solve the conflict militarily -- pacification through war; in order to save El Salvador, it must be destroyed."

Question: In your opinion, is it the final hour for the economic and social reforms in your country?

Answer: "The reforms -- to foreign trade, the banking system and the agrarian process -- do not exist. They are just appearances. Those who have staunchly opposed these reforms for the past 50 years are now in the government. They have sown death and violence. They are the ones who have generated violence."

Question: What is your opinion of Magana's government?

Answer: "Things haven't changed, because they don't depend on people or their good intentions but on the forces behind the scenes and the interests they represent."

"He is a person with good intentions who wasn't elected by the people but by the army command and the U.S. Government. Magana is in their hands."

Question: In your opinion, has the church been passive or active?

Answer: "It has varied from time to time and moment to moment. The church is not only its leaders. There are many sectors within it. But as a whole, as part of an oppressed and repressed people, it has a positive position..."

APN INTERVIEWS GUERRILLA LEADER CAYETANO CARPIO

AU250738 East Berlin HORIZONT No 34/1982 in German p 12

[APN correspondent Igor Nemira interview with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, commander of Salvadoran partisans -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: El Salvador's Government, which came to power in March this year, has announced a "final attack" on the guerilleros [Spanish as published]. However, as is known from press reports, this "final attack" has failed. Tell us please, Commandante, how this operation was prepared and how it took place?

Answer: The "final attack" which was announced by the Magana government started on 28 May. Elite junta troops were deployed against the partisan troop in the Chalatenango Department. Their aim was to encircle the liberation fighters on a territory of about 150 square km.

This operation was very carefully prepared, and advisers from the United States were involved. Supported by the First Infantry Battalion, the National Guard, police units, and paramilitary gangs which form the so-called citizen's defense, three mobile battalions equipped with the most modern weapons led the fighting: "Atlacatl," "Atonatl" and "Ramon Belioso." The majority of the soldiers and officers of these units have received special training by US instructors in military training camps on U.S. territory. Special hopes were placed on the "Ramon Belios" battalion, as all 1,500 members of this unit were trained in the United States at Fort Bragg. To help to secure the success of the "final attack," the Reagan administration recently increased military aid to the puppet government of El Salvador and made available $81 million for this aim. The costs expended to prepare the "Ramon Belioso" battalion alone for the fighting amounted to $15 million. The biggest part of the funds served to increase the deliveries of military equipment, weapons including large-caliber machineguns, transport and reconnaissance helicopters, patrol boats and communication equipment. On the territory of Honduras, for instance, specific stations were set up to monitor the radio service of the liberation fighters and decipher the information. U.S. espionage planes are active in Salvadoran airspace. All information they get on partisan camps and changes in the position of the National Liberation Front units are immediately passed on to the military leadership of the Salvadoran Army. The "repertoire" of the U.S. advisors also includes training in reconnaissance work and the sending of agents into the ranks of the liberation fighters.

In preparing the military action against the partisans the organizers hoped to be able to restore the morale of the Salvadoran Army which, in view of preceding failures, had suffered considerably. But these calculations did not come true. The partisans succeeded not only in breaking through the ring of encirclement but also in inflicting significant losses on the government troops. The "final attack" has completely failed.

The fighters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front conducted successful attack operations. On 5 June they occupied the town of Perekin, near the border with Honduras, as well as a number of other villages. In the battles they destroyed a company of soldiers and took a great number of prisoners. However, they achieved their greatest success when they shot down a helicopter transporting very high military members of the Salvadoran Army. Colonel Beltran, commander of the Sixth Battalion, was killed and Colonel Castille, deputy defense minister, was taken prisoner.

The United States prepared the forces deployed against the guerilleros for a period of 6 months. The troops of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front inflicted on them a very considerable blow in 1 month. This was not because the Americans could not prepare murderers but because they underestimated the determination of the Salvadoran people to fight until victory.

Question: How do you think one can explain that the repressions of the Salvadoran soldateska [undisciplined soldier] which were already atrocious, have increased even further with the accession to power of the Magana government?

Answer: The authorities feel their weakness in the struggle against the rebels and they proceed against the peace-loving civilian population with even more brutal terror. In this way they want to deprive the National Liberation Front of a social base and intimidate the people, who universally support the partisans.

In the big cities recently, raids have been taking place constantly. Entire quarters are encircled. On the slightest suspicion people are jailed. There is cruel torture. Among the victims are many people who have absolutely nothing to do with the fighting, people who have nothing to do with politics. In the encircled quarters, soldiers search house after house, tear open floors and ceilings, plunder the property of citizens. On 30 May the Salvadoran soldateska committed a most atrocious murder against refugees who tried to escape to Honduras. On this day, about 600 unarmed people were murdered, the majority of them being women, old people and children. This took place at the Zumpul border river.

But no repression will be able to crush our people. The revolutionary forces of El Salvador support negotiations, but equal negotiations which can result in a just and worthy peace. Should such a peace not be brought about, we are ready to fight until a final liberation is attained.

FMLN URGES YOUTH TO JOIN REVOLUTIONARY FORCES

PA260114 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] In El Salvador, to be young is to run the risk of death, imprisonment, torture or forced conscriptions. The ultrarightist regime has targeted its abuse and crimes on the young. It has been confirmed that, during the huge raids in 30 neighborhoods of San Salvador, the regime arrested 500 youths merely for being young. Being a minor is reason enough to be considered suspicious.

In the past weeks, the mayors offices, the garrisons and other installations of the repressive corps have been crammed with young people kidnapped by the government of Garcia and D'Aubuisson. Fascism has concentrated its bestiality against the youth of El Salvador. Of the 35,000 Salvadorans murdered by the regime since 1979, a high percentage were young people forcibly taken from their homes at night, tortured, murdered and abandoned in the clandestine cemeteries of the dictatorship.

In the past few hours, new massive arrests have taken place in various cities of the country, such as Santa Ana, where fascist patrols have toured the humble areas and made indiscriminate raids against the youth of that city. So far in the month of August, the regime has made 800 arrests in an indiscriminate wave of repression. In addition to the 500 young people arrested in Ilopango and Soyapango, in San Salvador, 22 teachers were also arrested. A number of transportation union leaders were captured in raids also affecting students, workers, professionals and employees. A total of 800 Salvadorans were thrown into jail without trial or other legal bases. Those who have been sent on to court, such as the union leaders, have ended up in fixed military courts.

From all over the world, unions, political parties and human rights organizations have already protested this wave of official repression. These protests should be extended worldwide. They denounce the barbarity suffered by the Salvadoran people, just a few days after the U.S. President certified that human rights are respected in this country.

In an effort to eliminate potential or presumed opponents, mainly among the young, urban repression is increased in direct proportion to the measure in which the forces of Garcia and D'Aubuisson suffer new defeats on the four battlefronts, gradually weakening through confrontations with the revolutionary army. Repression will continue to increase house by house and district by district.

In view of this repression, our people and our youth must organize in popular committees, militias or revolutionary forces. The FMLN calls on all youth in the country to try to contact our vanguard. There is an area controlled by the FMLN only a short distance away from any point in the country. Our camps are 2 or 3 hours from the highways; sometimes these highways pass through territory under our control.

For instance, one can drive from San Salvador to the Guazapa area in 30 minutes, while in Morazan, you can reach the camps by road, just as in the San Vicente volcano area, Cerros de San Pedro, Chalatenango, Santa Ana, San Agustin, Jucuaran and so forth. In other words, the youth have an area nearby where the people's forces are in control.

In view of this repression, all youth must immediately try to join the FMLN's military organizations, but not only using rifles.

There are thousands of tasks at the warfronts for any young Salvadoran man or woman; in our clinics and hospitals, in military communications, explosives shops, print shops, shoe shops, tailor shops, dairies, children's schools, military schools or in literacy campaigns currently in progress.

Youths forcibly recruited by the dictatorship also have a task to carry out within the military posts, such as learning to use weapons, organizing with other youths inside the posts and getting as much military information as possible to order to turn it over to the FMLN.

Salvadoran young people, the FMLN calls on you to confront repression and forced conscription by joining the various tasks and organizations in the cities and within the militias or the revolutiolnary forces. The FMLN represents to our youth the most powerful weapon with which to defeat our fascist enemy; it is their true instrument for winning a free fatherland.

GUATEMALA

POLITICAL PARTY REFUSES TO JOIN STATE COUNCIL

PA251516 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], said at noon today that there is no reason to participate in the State Council as a political organization if there is no political freedom and right of expression. We are not going to become ciphers, but the subject is more profound and serious: It has to do with political freedom. Participation has no meaning if there is no right of expression, Cerezo pointed out. As a Christian Democratic leader, Cerezo added, I believe in broad participation by all sectors. However, Cerezo said, participation is meaningless if one has no right to dissent, discuss and give opinions, even if the opinions are contrary to the government and army's views.

We will never agree to be a mere number in an organization. If we do, we are not contributing to the country's democratization process, Cerezo indicated.

According to Cerezo the members to the State Council should not receive any pay, to avoid opportunism and corruption.

Cerezo repeated that unless there is freedom of expression and political rights, they prefer not to participate in the State Council, where they would have to accept decisions imposed by the government, the army and experts working for the government.

Cerezo said that the PDC wants to cooperate with the democratic process to find a nonviolent and satisfactory solution for all Guatemalans. But this will not be possible if there is not a sincere and honest dialogue over the country's problems, he added. No one person or organization has the answer to all our problems, Cerezo concluded.

Meanwhile, representatives of the three parties that form the Democratic Popular Front -- The Revolutionary Party, PR; the Institutional Democratic Party, PID; and the National Unity Front, FUN -- may demand the right to participate in the State Council which opens on 15 September, the day of Central America's independence. They have been excluded from the council.

OFFICIAL DECREE MERGES COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

PA260316 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The country's cooperative movement has been merged into one organization by decree law No 8-82, effective yesterday and issued by the president of the republic.

The decree indicates that, in order to avoid a dispersion of functions, all organizations that make up the National Institute of Cooperatives have been intervened. Col (Orlando Sierra Deleon) was named interventor.

[Begin (Sierra) recording] Ever since he took office, the president of the republic has expressed his desire to support the cooperative movement. However, he faced the obstacle that the state's means for supporting the cooperative movement were divided among three organizations. At certain times, the three had the same objective but were under different leaders, which had unfortunate results.

Moreover, to some extent, the fact that three organizations with the same objective were administered by different people with independent budgets meant that the resources of the state were being practically wasted. [end recording]

Colonel (Sierra Deleon) also announced that the three organizations that have been merged -- (Inacoop) [expansion unknown], the General Cooperative Inspection Office and the General Cooperative Coordinating Board -- will be audited:

[Begin recording] In the intervention decree, the president ordered that the three institutions be exhaustively audited. We hope that this audit will soon be completed with positive results, so that (Inacoop) and the other institutions will be completely cleared in every way. [end recording]

REBELS REPORT ARMY MASSACRES IN CHIMALTENANGO

PA260248 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, have reported in a communique that on 18 and 19 August a company of special Guatemalan Army troops called Kaibiles entered the towns of Santa Ana, La Cano and San Martin in Chimaltenango Department and massacred more than 100 people, including women, elderly people and children. The troops destroyed their houses and crops and stole their belongings.

The FAR communique calls on all democratic peoples and governments to repudiate this new barbaric act against the Guatemalan people. In this connection, Amnesty International reported in a report published in Stockholm that at least 21,000 civilians have been killed in Guatemala between the last coup on 23 March and 30 June. According to witnesses cited by Amnesty International, the purpose of the massacre was to eliminate all the guerrillas' possible sources of supply.

HONDURAS

ESTABLISHMENT OF AIRBORNE BATTALION ANNOUNCED

PA260045 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Aug 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa -- The special tactical group will soon be turned into an airborne battalion, Col Rodolfo Bonilla Blanco, commander of the unit announced yesterday.

On the 18th anniversary of the 2d Infantry Battalion, popularly known as "the Tactical Battalion," the officer said that the unit has concentrated its efforts on outfitting and training airborne troops.

"This fighting unit has increased its efforts in the operational and training areas in order to faithfully comply with the plans and directives of the armed forces high command," said Bonilla Blanco.

TEACHERS DEFY GOVERNMENT ORDER TO RETURN TO JOBS

PA252030 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1826 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Communique issued by Honduran Teachers' Unity Front, dated 25 August 1982; read by (Marco Antonio Vallecillos), president of the first Honduran professional association of teachers -- live or recorded]

[Text] The Honduran Teachers' Unity Front [Frente de Unidad Magisterial Hondureno -- FUMH] composed of the Professional Association for the Improvement of Teaching in Honduras, Colprosumah; the Association of Secondary School Teachers of Honduras, Copenh; the First Honduran Association of Teachers [Primer Colegio Profesional Hondureno de Maestros, Pricphma]; and the Professional Association for Teachers Unity [Colegio Profesional Union Magisterial], informs the Honduran people, teachers and government:

The large teachers' assembly in the nation's capital analyzed the government message broadcast over a radio and television network on 24 August and reached the following conclusions and resolutions:

1. The FUMH categorically rejects and condemns the charge that the movement is linked to subversive activities. Its goal is to achieve unification rather than destabilize the present government. Hiding behind this charge, the government is trying to get the national army involved in a problem which, because of its eminently educational, labor, legal and just nature, should be resolved first by the Public Education Secretariat and then by the presidency.

2. The FUMH strongly condemns the communique released through the radio and television network because it is extremely repressive and only reflects misuse of the power granted by the Honduran people, attitudes typical of undemocratic regimes. The national teaching profession thought these evils had been overcome in the country. The government communique offers no options to solve the demands of the nation's teachers. Instead, the measures that have been announced tend to worsen the problem. We also reject it because, rather than seeking unity among the Honduran people, it seeks to divide them by pitting the teachers against the rest of the people. To do so, it uses motivations of a sectarian political nature and calls on the ruling party to organize itself to confront the teachers.

3. The FUMH also condemns the government's decision to use troops to seize educational centers in the capital, an action which the government threatens to extend to the rest of the country.

4. In summary, this represents a flagrant violation of the Constitution, of citizens rights and of the universal declaration of human rights, as well as a disavowal of the democracy which the regime is proclaiming. This is a nefarious precedent against the right to petition of all of the country's organized workers. Finally, it involves a desire to crush, through misuse of power, the granite-like unity of the teachers and, through them, the country's popular and democratic movement.

The FUMH resolves:

1. Not to report for educational work tomorrow, 26 August, as instructed by the government in its official communique.

2. The country's teachers must only heed instructions from the FUMH national leadership and return to their duties upon instructions from authorized FUMH spokesmen.

3. The FUMH publicly reiterates its willingness to engage in a permanent dialogue and urges the government to establish, through a conciliatory stance and honorable amends, appropriate mechanisms to hold a candid dialogue to allow viable solutions to the present crisis to be found.

4. The FUMH urges all workers, peasants, students, inhabitants and other organized sectors of the country to show moral and material solidarity with the current teachers movement.

For the FUMH: [Signed] (Juan Ambrosio Sabio), president of Colprosumah; (Aldubin Diaz), president of Copemh; (Marco Antonio Vallecillos), president of the Pricphma; (Enrique Reyes Barahona), president of the Professional Association for Teachers Unity.

ARMY OCCUPIES TEACHERS UNION HEADQUARTERS

PA251830 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The government has adopted firm measures in view of the educational crisis. The government believes that the teachers movement has taken the wayward path and seeks to distrupt public order. Public Education Minister Alma Rodas de Fiallos has sent a letter to the teachers today telling them that they leave the government no other choice than to obey its public mandate, which is to apply the law.

Meanwhile, the Lempira school, headquarters of the teachers movement, was taken over by the national army.

The teachers staged a massive march through our streets. The march ended at the Presidential Palace, where they voiced their demands. The government has answered that it cannot grant their salary increases in view of the country's serious economic crisis.

The minister's letter to the teachers' leaders says that this has become a campaign of disorder involving a halt to teaching activities, pressure and threats of different kinds, which leaves the government no choice but to strictly enforce the law.

The minister says that the government expects the teachers to reconsider their position. The government, with the support of the Constitution and laws, will adopt all measures necessary to prevent the country from falling into anarchy.

While hundreds of teachers were at the Presidential Palace, soldiers took over the Lempira and Argentina schools, regarded as the teachers headquarters.

There will be a national radio and television network tonight in which teachers will be asked to return to their jobs. Otherwise, the measures announced by the education minister at the beginning of the strike will be implemented.

FMLN Subversive Materials Found

PA251510 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Juan Blas Salazar, director of the Department of National Investigation, DIN, has said that subversive material from the Salvadoran FMLN was found at the Lempira school, which serves as a headquarters for the Teachers Unity Front, FUM, [passage indistinct] He said that we know who they are, and in due time will expose them to public opinion. The DIN director said that subversive propaganda was found yesterday at the Lempira school in Comayaguela, FUM headquarters.

Measures To Normalize Classes

PA252225 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2203 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Government press release issued in Tegucigalpa on 25 August 1982 — read by announcer]

[Text] The Public Education Secretariat announces to the public that in view of the position taken by the government of the republic to normalize classes in schools and institutes in the country, certain decisions have been made.

They are: 1. Education Secretariat personnel have been sent throughout the republic to help local authorities implement the measures that will permit classes to be resumed.

2. Education Secretariat authorities, departmental supervisors and personnel assigned to the various communities have been given precise instructions to immediately replace any teacher who fails to report to work or who refuses to give classes for any reason.

3. Teachers who wish to fill vacant positions are asked to present themselves to the office of the departmental supervisor, to the office of the municipal mayor, or to the office of the governor of their respective location.

4. For the effective implementation of these measures, education authorities can count on the cooperation of civilian or military authorities upon request.

GROUPS, PARTIES, UNIONS REACT TO TEACHERS STRIKE

Rural Education Group Defiance

PA251546 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Communique issued by the Union of Public Employees of Rural Education of Honduras, Sinepuderh, on 23 August in Comayaguela]

[Excerpts] Sinepuderh reports to the public and to its 5,326 members:

On a national tour, the central executive board of directors confirmed that teachers without teaching degrees affiliated with the Sinepuderh have been fulfilling their teaching responsibilities in their schools, including in the Departments of Choluteca, Valle, El Paraiso, Olancho, Comayagua, La Paz, Cortes, Santa Barbara, Yoro, Lempira, Intibuca, Copan, Ocotepeque, Islas de la Bahia, Gracias a Dios and Francisco Morazan. This shows that our members have not obeyed the orders of the teachers' organizations because they are aware of the deception we have been the victims of on this and past occasions.

We also confirmed that our members are being pressed by leaders of the teachers' organizations to fulfill the affiliation agreements of the Teachers Unity Front and the United Federation of Honduran Workers.

Once again, the Sinepuderh central executive board of directors urges the teachers' leaders to tell the rank and file the truth, since the Honduran president is willing to give the teachers a wage increase in 1983. Through their intransigence, the teachers are showing that they do not want peace in the country and that they are not interested in Honduran children's welfare.

Liberal Party Criticism

PA260105 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2058 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Declaration issued by the Central Executive Council of the Liberal Party of Honduras in Tegucigalpa on 24 August -- read by newsman (Marco Tulio Romero)]

[Text] The Central Executive Council of the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH], aware of its responsibilities and loyal to its deeply rooted democratic convictions in the face of the most recent incidents that have taken place in the country following an unjust and disloyal strike decreed by the Honduran Teachers Unity Front [FUMH], by this means and before the Honduran people in general and liberalism in particular, defines its unswerving position in the following manner:

1. As the Honduran people know, the country is experiencing a grave economic crisis as a result of the current world recession.

2. The national government, headed by Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, is making persistent efforts to overcome the chaotic economic situation by means of austerity and administrative probity measures and by implementing development programs in all areas of the national life. In addition, the government is stimulating the elements of production, capital and labor so they can perform in a climate of order and peace.

3. During an appearance on a national radio and television network, the president of the republic and his ministers of finance and public credit and public education testified to our country's dramatic economic situation, demonstrating to the teachers' leaders that for the time being it was impossible for the government to satisfy their demands for higher salaries, the official recognition of 53 secondary schools and the transformation of the Francisco Morazan superior teachers school into a teachers university, which would call for the disbursement of many million lempiras.

4. Despite the intransigence demonstrated by the teachers' leaders who, without exhausting the civilized resourses of dialogue decreed an indefinite general strike, the president of the republic, showing great serenity, calmness and his profound democratic spirit, agreed to receive the teachers' leaders in his office, suggesting a just solution to the problem by proposing the formation of a commission that would include representatives of the teachers' schools, the Sinepuderh [Union of Public Employees of Rural Education of Honduras] and the government so that, when national economy improved, their demands for salary increases could be equitably satisfied.

5. On the contrary, the teachers, following instructions from their leaders and demonstrating their lack of understanding of both the children and young people whose formation has been entrusted to them by the state and the parents, have persisted in their determination not to return to their work, taking to the streets in defiance of the legitimately established authorities and gravely impairing the citizens' activities in the capital.

For these reasons, the PLH Central Executive Council offers to both the national government and the armed forces as members of the government and guarantors of peace, order and the prevalence of democratic institutions, its firmest and most determined support for any measure taken to resolve the teachers' problem, in the certainty that these measures will be within the bounds of law and justice. We strongly condemn the intransigent and unpatriotic attitude assumed by a few teachers' sectors which, perhaps obeying political instructions at the domestic and international level, seem intent on destabilizing the democratic system which the Honduran people have established with such effort and sacrifice.

We express our recognition of the parents associations, communal organizations and private sector unions and groups for the solidarity they have displayed with the constitutional and democratic government headed by President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, who is intent on overcoming the country's distressing economic situation.

We also express our support for the public education secretary, who has acted with patriotic dignity and in accordance with the postulates of education to safeguard the most cherished interests of the children and the young, who are the basis of our fatherland's future.

Finally, we urge Liberals throughout the republic to remain firm and alert, unreservedly supporting the national government and the armed forces in defense of public peace and the democratic institutions, which are exposed to threats from the enemies of Honduras, intent as they are on turning our land into an area of chaos and violence.

Workers Support President

PA251540 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Yesterday, the country's organized workers issued a serious warning to the government. The organized workers warned the government that it must undertake a deep analysis before making a decision on an increase of wages for the striking teachers, because if it grants an increase, it will face a new problem since the government workers and workers in general will also demand wage increases.

The warning was issued by Ignacio Adan Benitez, president of the Central Federation of Unions of Free Honduran Workers, Fecesitlih, in view of the announcement that the government might yield to the pressures by the teachers. This announcement was learned yesterday after it was reported that the school term might be suspended in view of the large number of days that have been lost during the past 7 months of 1982.

The Fecesitlih members do not think that the striking teachers' wage demands are justified, since the country's economic situation does not permit such increases except with the sacrifice of funds allocated by the government for other programs for Honduran children.

In their warning, the workers said that the Honduran president has to be very careful about making a decision on wage increases for the teachers because if he grants them, many wage demands will immediately emerge from all sectors of the country. They pointed out that the thousands of government workers would immediately demand wages similar to the ones of the 28,000 public school teachers. They said that if the teachers are truly interested in solving their problems through a constructive dialogue, they should immediately return to their classrooms to teach the children while their national leaders negotiate the best solution with the government. The organized workers stressed that any wage increase planned for the teachers must be thoroughly studied to prevent a generalization of the conflict as a result of giving privileged attention to the teachers, on strike for the past 9 days.

POLICE DISCOVER SALVADORAN SUBVERSIVE RADIO

PA251525 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Official bulletin issued by the Honduran Public Security Force, Fusep, on 23 August]

[Text] Fusep reports to the Honduran people that on Sunday, 22 August, at approximately 1330, Fusep units raided a house in the San Francisco neighborhood of Tegucigalpa on the suspicion that a clandestine radio operated there. Police found two radio transmitters, one operating and another used as a spare. They also confiscated explosives, cameras, tape recorders, cassettes, subversive propaganda, communist literature, a large amount of grain, canned food and packages of clothing.

The clandestine radio station was operated by Salvadoran subversive criminals and was used to coordinate terrorist and sabotage operations in Honduras and logistics operations in El Salvador. The explosives were found inside the sacks of grain and in wooden boxes. The clandestine radio in operation was concealed in a television set and the spare radio was inside a basket.

During the police operation, several subversives were arrested. They are now being investigated.

This is further proof of how our country is being attacked by international subversion, by members of the FMLN and their collaborators in the extreme leftwing of the Central American region, for the planned objective of disrupting public order and creating a climate of violence. In the face of active aggression by international communism, the Fusep remains active and watchful in defense of the citizens, the stability of the democratic institutions and peace.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION PROTESTS ARRESTS

PA252138 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] The Coordinating Bloc of Organizations [bloque coordinador de patronatos -- Blocopa], an organization headed by Jesus Antonio Chavez Salinas, alternate councilman of the CMDC [not further identified], said last week that it would hold the Honduran Armed Forces and Roberto Suazo Cordova's government responsible for any physical violence against the community leader arrested on Tuesday, 17 August, by the police in Tegucigalpa.

The organization is also asking the National Congress to explain the disappearance of the alternate councilman of organizations and for the proper enforcement of the "personal appearance" summons authorized by the Supreme Court.

These requests and condemnations are contained in a communique issued by the Blocopa last Saturday. Furthermore, the communique condemns the repressive police procedures "that violated the individual rights so often mentioned by the current government."

Finally, the communique said that more than 60,000 inhabitants and several popular organizations will exert national and international pressure unless Jesus Antonio Chavez is returned.

Yesterday, leaders from the People's Unity Front (FUP) also demanded that the national government and the armed forces release leaders Jesus Antonio Chavez, Felix Martinez and Eduardo Lanza, who were recently arrested by the National Investigations Department (DNI).

GOVERNMENT TO DISMISS 38,000 MORE EMPLOYEES

PA251559 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpt] We have bad news for those government employees who thought they had escaped the Liberal Party's mass dismissal program. At least 38,000 government employees will be dismissed in the next few months so that the government can look forward to obtaining foreign loans, according to Civil Service Director Max Gil Santos.

He said that 1,600 employees have been dismissed because it was decided they were part of an unnecessary bureaucracy. However, these 1,600 employees represent only 4 percent of the total to be dismissed by the government. Therefore, 36,000 more government employees will be dismissed.

A report sent to the Civil Service Department contains these terrifying figures, which will create heavy unemployment in Honduras.

COMMERCE WITH EL SALVADOR TO RESUME 1 SEPTEMBER

PA251550 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2056 GMT 23 Aug 82

[News conference held on 23 August at the Economy and Commerce Secretariat in Tegucigalpa by Economy and Commerce Secretary Gustavo Adolfo Alfaro -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Secretary Alfaro, what is the situation?

[Answer] We have reached an agreement with the economy minister of El Salvador following last week's negotiations in San Salvador to sign the annexes to the bilateral commerce agreement which will be part of the opening of trade between our two countries beginning 1 September. We will sign the annexes at 1130 tomorrow in El Amatillo which would normalize the situation between the two countries.

[Question] What remains pending in the negotiations?

[Answer] We reached agreement on the three annexes, which are the free trade annex, the quantitative control annex and the annex on preferential tariffs. Of course, the instructions were to include the products which did not cause any conflict among the businessmen. I think the negotiating commissions have done a good job because they have included some 170 projects in the three annexes.

[Question] After this important document is signed tomorrow, what are the next steps?

[Answer] The executive branch has to issue a resolution through the Economy and Commerce Secretariat and give our customs instructions so that at 0000 on 1 September there are no obstacles to commerce between the two countries.

Treaty, Appendices Signed

PA252311 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Gustavo Alfaro and Jose Manuel Pacas, economy ministers of Honduras and El Salvador, respectively, signed appendices to the bilateral trade treaty between their countries at 1230 today at the income administration office in El Amatillo, in the border area. The agreement will become effective at 0000 on 1 September and will apply to 170 Honduran products and 156 Salvadoran exports.

NICARAGUA

TOMAS BORGE INVITED TO VISIT USSR, BULGARIA

PA251945 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] As member of the FSLN National Directorate and of the revolutionary government cabinet, as interior minister, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge will soon visit the USSR and Bulgaria. This was announced last night by Interior Ministry spokesmen. It was stressed that the revolutionary leader will visit the two socialist countries at the invitation of their governments and political organizations.

The invitation from Moscow came from Yuriy Andropov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Internal Affairs Minister Nikolay Anisimovich Schelokov, and Vitaliy Vasilyevich Fedorchuk, chairman of the Committee for State Security. The invitation from Bulgaria came from Lt Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, internal affairs minister, and Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and chairman of the State Council.

JUNTA'S RAMIREZ DISCOUNTS ENDERS PEACE PROPOSAL

PA260150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2030 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 25 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government is ready to sit down to discuss with the heads of state of other regional countries the quality and quantity of arms in Central America, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, announced today.

Before defining this position, the junta member said that the proposal on arms reduction in Central America made by Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, "is part of the Reagan administration's verbal war against Central America, particularly against Nicaragua." Ramirez added that it now appears that the United States is the first to speak of disarmament in Central America, when in truth this has been part of the Nicaraguan Government's policy "ever since the beginning."

He added that arms reduction in this region is also an element of the peace proposal made last February in Managua by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Ramirez said the Nicaraguan Government does not attach very much importance to what Enders has said now, "because possibly tomorrow another U.S. official will say the opposite."

"Therefore, there is nothing new, except that the United States is intent on increasing the arms buildup in certain countries such as Honduras, which they have turned into a veritable military garrison in Central America," Ramirez stated.

In reference to charges against the Sandinists by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, Ramirez said they were "an echo of Enders' proposal."

He added that when he visited the Dominican Republic a few days ago, Paz Barnica approached him to say "We have some difficulties in Honduras."

"We know and understand what these difficulties are," Ramirez said, adding that the truth is that the problems are not going to be resolved with words, but by demonstrating a "serious will to initiate a peace process."

In this regard, he said that on inviting Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova to visit this country, the Nicaraguan Government does not have "protocol in mind, but rather political interests."

"We hope the Honduran Government will seriously understand that invitation," he said.

Regarding Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto's visit to Mexico starting today, Ramirez indicated that that visit seeks to "invigorate" the peace proposal in Central America made by Nicaragua and to garner support for it.

He stated that they will also discuss the peace proposal made by President Lopez Portillo to give it a new dimension, because "it has grown old," but nevertheless, "it is still valid."

STATE COUNCIL TO CREATE SANDINIST ARMY DAY

PA252321 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] One of the most important bills to be presented to the State Council today deals with the designation of 2 September as Sandinist People's Army Day.

This bill will be presented by Deputy Commander Rafael Solis, representative of the Sandinist armed forces in the State Council and vice president of that people's power organization.

The date was chosen in honor of 2 September 1927, when the army to defend the national sovereignty was established by order of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino, the general of free men.

Approval of this law will serve as a morale booster for officers, NCO's and enlisted men of the Sandinist People's Army, who are faithfully continuing the army's struggle to defend nationalsovereignty.

Another important bill to be presented today empowers state security to detain any individual for 15 days. This detention could be extended under the authority of the attorney general's office. The detainee would have the right to habeas corpus.

REGIME HOPES FOR IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH CHURCH

PA252240 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1934 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 25 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist government announced today that it hopes to improve its relations with the church hierarchy because "the revolution neither desires to close down the church, put an end to religion nor proclaim atheism officially."

In answer to a question by this agency at a breakfast with international news agency correspondents, Sergio Ramirez, member of Nicaragua's National Reconstruction Junta, said "It would be too diplomatic to say that there are no problems between the government and the Catholic hierarchy." He stressed, however, that the Nicaraguan administration does not speak of the church hierarchy "as a homogeneous body with which we have homogeneous problems."

"Unfortunately," Ramirez indicated, most of the problems are with the Managua archdiocese "perhaps because the official government seat is also in the Managua."

He said, for instance, that "there is a permanent understanding" with the bishops of Leon and Esteli, Msgr Julian Barni, and Msgr Ruben Lopez Ardon, respectively.

He described the attendance of Chontales Bishop Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega at a ceremony for the installation of the Sandinist front's regional leadership committee in that central department as "a good will gesture which we appreciate." He also underscored the statement made by the Atlantic coast bishop, Msgr Salvador Schlaefer, who, in a letter disseminated by the Sandinist media, said that he has never been imprisoned either in Nicaragua or in any other country.

However, in the same letter the bishop discloses that "for his own personal protection" the state security forces had not let him stay in Puerto Cabezas, on the Atlantic coast, on 19 July, and that they had put him on a plane for Managua.

Ramirez said that several bishops met recently with the secretary of the Sandinist Front's National Directorate, Rene Nunez, and with the minister-secretary of the government junta, Rodrigo Reyes. According to Ramirez, the meeting had "very positive" results.

He then said that, given the government's will to improve its relations with the bishops and the existence of an official stand on religion, "I don't think that difficulties can't be resolved."

Ramirez indicated that perhaps certain church members may "have specific interests and certain ideological leanings that are difficult to change, but it is still necessary to try to adjust the roles of the church and the revolution."

Such an adjustment can be made, since the revolution desires neither to close down the church, put an end to religion, nor proclaim atheism officially, the leader stressed.

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT POSTPONED

PA252304 Managua Sistema Sandinist Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The visit to Nicaragua by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, which was scheduled for tomorrow, has been postponed. The postponement was announced by Venezuelan Ambassador Jose Rafael Zapata Luigi, who said that Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco's plane developed mechanical difficulties. Zambrano Velasco is currently in Mexico. Today he met with his Mexican counterpart, Jorge Castaneda de la Rosa.

SELA DELEGATE CONDEMNS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PA251745 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, said in Caracas that SELA's efforts should be aimed at the establishment of a new international economic order within a framework of peace which will allow the struggle for development to take place. Rodriguez Llompart heads the Cuban delegation to the eighth SELA council meeting in Caracas.

After mentioning the main economic problems being faced by Latin American and Caribbean countries, he condemned the present U.S. Government, which, he says, adopts for its own benefit monetary and protectionist measures that harm developing countries in particular.

Referring to the arms race, Rodriguez Llompart said that the warlike and cynical U.S. conduct has been shown in the genocide against Lebanon, in South Africa, and especially in its support of Great Britain in its colonialist war against Argentina. He said that Argentina was not only attacked militarily, but also suffered economic sanctions to intimidate and exert pressure against her.

The Cuban minister mentioned the Symms Amendment as an act of great danger. This amendment, which was recently passed by the U.S. Senate, brazenly seeks to revive the disreputable Monroe Doctrine.

It was also reported that on Tuesday, Colombia became the 22d member state of the Committee for Action in Support of Argentina created by SELA after the Malvinas conflict. The SELA council elected Dominican Homero Luis Hernandez new deputy permanent secretary.

HISTORY OF CUBAN-NICARAGUAN COOPERATION REVIEWED

PA251520 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Last month marked 3 years since the beginning of multilateral cooperation between Cuba and Nicaragua. To be more exact, this cooperation began on 23 July 1979, only 4 days after the overthrow of Somozism. The first 60 doctors sent by Cuba to that country -- which was beginning its socioeconomic reconstruction and needed the aid of all hemispheric countries -- arrived that day in Managua.

On 26 July that year, Fidel Castro, chief of the Cuban revolution, urged the U.S. Government to engage in fraternal competition to see which country would give more aid to the long-suffering Nicaraguan people. Events have shown that the U.S. and Cuban Governments chose different paths. While Washington became the standardbearer of counterrevolution in Nicaragua, Jose Marti's fatherland has remained firm in its decision to cooperate in the reconstruction of that Central American country as much as possible. Since then, thousands of Cubans have gone to Sandino's fatherland to offer their contribution in the fields of education, public health, construction, communications and other economic areas, as well as in culture and sports. In addition, the two countries have signed important intergovernmental cooperation agreements.

In the educational area, Cuba was one of the first countries in the world to enthusiastically respond to the Nicaraguan Government's appeal for a literacy campaign, and it sent 2,000 teachers to that sister nation. At present, these teachers are teaching 100,000 people to read and write. In the area of public health, Cuba organized a medical mission made up of 15 brigades, which can be found in each of the country's departments, except for Leon and Chinandega. They are active in 22 hospitals, 28 health centers, 7 health posts, and 2 rehabilitation centers. Last year, 174 doctors and 111 male nurses and middle-level technicians were in Nicaragua.

In addition, Cuban builders completed the El Tuma-Waslala-Siuna road last April. The road is 426 km long and joins the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Our country's experts are currently helping repair the damage caused by the heavy rains last May.

The first agroindustrial complex for the production of sugar in Nicaragua is under construction with Cuba's cooperation near Tipitapa, northeast of Managua. The project, prepared by Cuban engineers, began with the clearing of 20,000 hectares of jungle to plant large sugarcane plantations. A modern sugar mill will also be constructed with the capacity to produce 7,700 tons per day. For this project, the Nicaraguans will receive not only Cuba's aid but also that of the Soviet Union and the GDR. A town for 2,800 workers will be constructed nearby at a cost of some $50 million.

This year's bilateral agreement defines specific areas for Cuba's internationalist aid and solidarity with Nicaragua. This aid includes technical assistance, training, the exchange of missions and donations of food, medicine, equipment, spare parts and literary material. The number of Cuban collaborators in Nicaragua will be increased to 3,600 and 100 doctors will be added to the Carlos Fonseca Amador Brigade, which currently includes over 410 Cuban health workers. The number of primary school teachers will remain at 2,000 and cooperation at other educational levels will be maintained.

All this shows the satisfactory state of the ties of solidarity between Cuba and Nicaragua. These ties have no other purpose than achieving the socioeconomic development of Sandino's fatherland and contributing to peace in the area.

HAVANA CARRIES TEXT OF CASTRO MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT

FL252000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Aug 82

["Text" of Fidel Castro's message to Yasir 'Arafat -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade 'Arafat, once again, the Palestinian people have demonstrated their strength of character and courage. Beseiged by an enemy superior in number and equipment, supplied and armed by the United States of America with the most sophisticated war material and accustomed to waging and winning wars in blitzkreig fashion, the Palestinian people knew how to resist with unsurpassable dignity and check the advance of the Zionists' machinery of death and destruction.

From the ruins of west Beirut, under the crossfire of naval and ground artillery and Israeli aircraft, the military response of the Palestinian combatants, supported by Lebanese patriots, did not cease for a single moment. The entire world observed with surprise and admiration the example of courage demonstrated by the Palestinian people in defense of their inalienable rights under the brillant leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative and the invaluable stimulus caused by your presence in the frontlines of combat.

As the Palestinian troops embark on the path to exile, they do so singing hymns and flying their flags high, with their heads and arms held high. Such an army has not been defeated. Such an army has added glory to its own glory.

The present U.S. administration, which can now also be blamed for the bloodbath in Lebanon through its policy of support for the Zionists while at the same time conducting enormous political efforts to achieve negotiated solutions favorable to its own interests and those of Tel Aviv may, without the slightest doubt, be considered the ideological inspiration for this genocide, since it knew of it well in advance and gave it its full support and consent.

A new phase opens up for the Palestinian people and their leaders and it will be no less complex and difficult than those experiences up to now in their long struggle to achieve the rights which have been infringed upon.

Now, as never before, it will be necessary to resort to the reserves of energy and capability for organization, mobilization and discipline of the leading cadres, the combatants and the Palestinian people in general to reorganize the struggle, whatever shape it takes, and to continue the battle with the same heroism shown in Beirut and other Lebanese territories.

At this time, the closest possible unity among the ranks of the PLO and among the combatants of the various member organizations, becomes more necessary than ever before, because unity is going to be a decisive factor in eliminating any display of discouragement and in preparation for the new struggles that lie ahead. This struggle, which seems so long and so full of difficulties, will be the only way for the fraternal Palestinian people to achieve their national aspirations and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, which is the only way to finally solve the main problem of the Middle East crisis.

The combat trench of the Palestinian fighters is the same trench as that of the Central American peoples, threatened today with direct intervention by U.S. military troops, and of the African peoples attacked by South African racists. It is the same trench shared by our people as we courageously confront threats of direct aggression from U.S. imperialism.

In defending their national rights, the Palestinian people have defended the rights of world revolutionaries and the blood spilled by their sons is felt as if it were our own people's blood. The pain for the loss of the valiant fighters and civilian population is felt as our own pain. The pride for your heroism in battle is also felt as our own pride.

Because of that, and knowing that there are thousands of orphaned Palestinian children for whom the doors to a future have gradually been closed, we have decided to welcome 500 of them, that they may attend classes in Cuba at a school to be named "Battle of Beirut," as a humble token of solidarity with our Palestinian brothers. We believe that this modest effort by our people will, in some measure, help to alleviate the aftermath of the Israeli aggression.

Our people, party and government, inspired by the examples set yesterday by the Vietnamese people and today by the heroic resistance of the Palestinian people and their allies in the Lebanese National Movement, wish to reiterate our readiness to resist to the end any imperialist aggression. We know that through this [resistance] imperialist policies will be more difficult to implement and we would be contributing to the struggle and resistance of other peoples. I wish to express our desire to receive you in Cuba at a time most convenient to you, to continue the exchange of views on your situation and on international events and to convey to you the highest esteem of the Cuban people. Receive, dear comrade, a token of my deepest and sincere friendship.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Government.

PARLIAMENTARIANS TOUR GDR INDUSTRIAL PROVINCE

FL252245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2007 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] A delegation of Cuban parliamentarians headed by Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the People's Government National Assembly [ANPP], today began a 2-day tour through Karl Marx Stadt province, the second most important industrial area of the GDR. The Cuban delegation is also made up by Orlando Lugo and Tomas Cardenas, presidents of the provincial assemblies of the people's government in Pinar del Rio and Villa Clara.

The delegation was greeted by workers of the (Fritz Decker) enterprise. The enterprise, which makes machines and tools and has been one of the main sources of GDR income for the past 4 years, is training 90 young Cubans as specialists and technicians. During their 2-day tour through Karl Marx Stadt province, the ANPP delegation will be accompanied by Bernhard Quandt, member of the GDR Council of State.

CARICOM OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NEEDED RESTRUCTURING

FL231306 Bridgetown CANA in English 2245 GMT 23 Aug 82

[By Mike James]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 22, CANA -- Director of Policy and Planning at the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretariat here, Byron Blake, has suggested a restructuring of the decision making bodies of the organisation and warned that a failure of the integration movement to generate creative responses to the region would lead to disintegration and stagnation.

In an address to an international trade union seminar, Mr Blake suggested that the creation of a Caricom parliament, a Caricom forum to bring together persons interested in discussing regional issues and the setting up of a Caricom court, should be included in any restructuring exercise.

Speaking in a personal capacity, Mr Blake however stated that there was a general consensus that Caricom had had some success, but mainly in the areas of functional cooperation, intra-regional trade especially in manufacturing and the coordination of foreign policies.

He added: "The decision making and more so the decision implementation processes of Caricom have been extremely slow."

The top Caricom official also said the organisation had permitted a significant degree of non-compliance by some of its 12 member states, and urged:

"Caricom must now seek to promote speedy implementation of major outstanding decisions and encourage strict adherence to community decisions by all members."

Mr Blake said there was broad agreement that the immediate development problems confronting Caricom member states included those of improving balance of payments, increasing production and productivity, and the alleviation of unemployment.

He noted that a group of experts' report had recommended that Caricom should concentrate on assisting member states to increase production and improve their bargaining power in external trade and economic relations.

"Caricom through the Common Market Council of Ministers has accepted this recommendation but now needs to implement it while maintaining sight of its longer term development goals," Mr Blake said.

The Caricom Secretariat's director of policy and planning added: "The challenge to Caricom and to the individual member states is to devise strategies which will stimulate growth while simultaneously putting in place mechanisms to spread the impetus for growth and the benefits of the growth process itself."

On the issue of ideological pluralism among member states, Mr Blake said that the phenomenon at the regional level had coincided with a growth at the international level, simultaneous with a reduction of tolerance of difference by the super powers.

Caricom has attempted to come to grips with the phenomenon of ideological pluralism as an irreversible fact of international relations and it should not be permitted to constitute a barrier to the strengthening of the mechanisms of Caricom," he said.

He added that ideological differences did have practical consequences to which Caricom must adjust such as a reduced pace of arriving at consensus on certain issues of developmental strategy or the impairing of trade operations where a state-owned body from one country is interfacing with private sector bodies in another.

The challenge is "to devise policies with sufficient flexibility to be implemented under various systems, to depoliticise issues as possible and to constantly identify objective economic and other national interests deriving from various decisions," the Caricom official said.

On the question of involving the region's people in the objective of Caricom, Mr Blake stated that "a major shortcoming of Caricom has been that it has never been able to directly solicit the support of populations and has never communicated effectively with them."

He contended that the essential relations of Caricom had largely been restricted to national bureaucracies directly involved in the integration process and to certain sections of the business community.

"Even workers and students who are direct beneficiaries of the process are often unaware of the connection," he said.

Mr Blake said that the intellectual community and the young in the Caribbean had largely taken a back seat since the support of integration studies by the university intellectuals in the last half of the 1960's, and the challenge of Caricom was to rekindle the interest of this group in the movement.

Elaborating on ideas for improving the decision-making process in the community, the Caricom official noted that the present institutional framework comprising a range of ministerial committees with the same level of authority requires frequent meetings.

He therefore suggested that consideration be given to a structure based on principal councils and committees.

"The principal councils, a common market council, a functional cooperation council and a foreign policy council, corresponding to the three major areas of cooperation under the treaty could be supported by ministerial committees in specialized areas such as agriculture, industry, etc.," he added.

"This restructuring would permit frequent meetings, say twice yearly, of the councils and less frequent meetings of the committees, say every two years," Mr Blake added.

His argument for a Caricom parliament was that it could be constituted like the senate in some Caricom states, and "draw its membership from the governing party and the major opposition parties and major interest groups such as trade unions, business, consumers, the church, youths, and women."

Such a parliament would not have decision-making powers initially but could make proposals to the heads of government conference or any of the principal councils.

He added that groups such as the Caribbean trade union movement, which in the 1940's and 1950's was in the vanguard for Caribbean integration, needed to bring their voices, skills and creativity to bear on the problems now facing Caricom.

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

$90 MILLION LOAN AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL DISCLOSED

FL260110 Bridgetown CANA in English 2245 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Aug 25, CANA -- The Antigua and Barbuda Government today disclosed details of a 90 million (U.S.) dollar loan agreement with Brazil for the construction of a 200-room hotel, a casino, 700 condominium units, a golf course and a yacht marina.

Prime Minister Vere Bird said on his return from an official visit to the South American state, that he had signed an accord with the Brazilians for the first draw-down on the loan [for] 30 million dollars (U.S.).

This money will be used to build the hotel and the casino, he said, with the remaining 60 million dollars going to the remaining projects.

Mr Bird also announced that the Brazilians are to assist Antigua and Barbuda in the development of the gasoline substitute -- gasohol -- from sugar cane. Brazil has made a name for itself in pushing this energy source.

In this connection, two Brazilian engineers will be sent here to work in the sugar industry, one of whom will look specifically at the island's sugar factory to determine what additional equipment would be needed to process sugar cane into gasohol.

The prime minister said that under the loan agreement, Brazil will build and hand over the hotel to Antigua and Barbuda on a turn-key basis.

The massive tourist complex will also have shopping centres and beach pavillions.

Mr Bird assured local contractors that they will be utilized in the construction of the complex, saying "a fair portion of the work" will be allocated to them.

In this direction, the prime minister said that further discussions on the project will be held here closer to the start of the preparations.

A team of Brazilians is already here to carry out preliminary work on the project.

The prime minister said when the complex is completed, additional jobs will be provided for people here. He said that there was no reason for Antiguans to be afraid of the size of the loan, as it will not be a burden on them.

BAHAMAS

BRIEFS

ZAMBIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- The newly appointed high commissioner of Zambia to the Bahamas, Lieutenant-General Benjamin Ndabila Mibenge, presented his letters of credential to governor-general, Sir Gerald Cash Tuesday morning at Government House. [Excerpt] [Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 18 Aug 82 p 5 FL]

AUSTRALIAN COMMISSIONER PRESENTS LETTER -- The high commissioner of Australia to the Bahamas, His Excellency Mr Reginald Eric Little [as heard] presented his letter of introduction to the acting prime minister and the minister of finance, the Honorable Arthur D. Hanna, in a short ceremony at the cabinet office today. [Excerpt] [Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Aug 82 FL]

GRENADA

ORAL RESPONSE TO HUMAN RIGHTS CHARGES SUGGESTED

FL252310 Bridgetown CANA in English 2245 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 25, CANA -- Grenada has been told by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organisation of American States (OAS) that it can make an oral response to a petition filed by five Caribbean newspapers accusing the St Georges government of human rights violations.

The petition was filed in December by THE GLEANER newspaper here, the TRINIDAD EXPRESS and the TRINIDAD GUARDIAN, and the Barbados ADVOCATE-NEWS and THE NATION in Barbados.

Among the alleged violations was that the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop had failed to hold promised elections since the armed overthrow of the Eric Gairy administration in 1979.

They had also cited the 1980 Grenada's closure of independent TORCHLIGHT newspaper, which was partly owned by THE EXPRESS, and the takeover of the Coca Cola bottling plant in Grenada.

In a statement here today, THE GLEANER's managing director, Oliver Clarke, said that the newspaper closure was a violation of "the right of freedom of thought and expression," and that the "seizure" of the Coca Cola plant was illegal confiscation and against the section of the OAS convention dealing with the deprivation of property.

Clarke said that the petitioners looked forward to what the Grenada Government had to say in its oral response to the charges, which they believe should come before year-end.

"Let us hope that Prime Minister Bishop will use this important occasion to announce the date on which free elections will be held," he added.

"The citizens of Grenada have now had to live for over three years without knowing when democracy will return to their beautiful country."

Grenada has repeatedly said that it will not be forced into holding elections before it is ready, and has accused the established Caribbean press of being in collusion with right-wing elements in an attempt to prevent political change in Grenada, hoping to thwart the revolutionary process in that country.

ST LUCIA

COMPTON OFF TO LONDON, CANADA FOR MEETINGS

FL242300 Bridgetown CANA in English 2215 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Castries, St Lucia, Aug 24, CANA -- St Lucia Prime Minister John Compton leaves here on Thursday for London to attend this year's Commonwealth finance ministers conference from August 30 to 31.

Director of finance and planning, Dwight Venner, and other senior officials from the Commonwealth will meet on August 29 to prepare for the two-day ministerial session.

These meetings as usual precede the joint annual conference of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to be held in Canada September 6-9, when Mr Compton will also be present.

A detailed programme of activities has been prepared for Prime Minister Compton's visits to London and Canada, during which he will outline St Lucia's economic problems to nationals and government officials.

Mr Compton will meet Britain's foreign secretary, Francis Pym, the minister of state in the foreign and commonwealth office related to development, Neil Martin, and a large group of investors and bankers, who are interested in development in St Lucia.

An informal meeting of Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads who will be present in London -- including the Barbados and Jamaica prime ministers -- is also planned. At a dinner sponsored by Cable and wireless, Mr Compton will meet officials of the West India committee, a London-based private sector group committed to facilitating Caribbean development.

While in Canada, the prime minister is expected to address bankers and businessmen on the St Lucia economy and its potential for trade, and the development of agriculture, exports, tourism and the island's manufacturing potential.

Meetings are planned too with other investors in areas of shipping, insurance, companies with business in St Lucia, manufacturers, distillers, tour operators, and hotel representatives.

Mr Compton said that the meetings are aimed at stimulating some form of economic benefit for St Lucia.

CHILE

YOUTH KILLED AMID WAVE OF DYNAMITE ATTACKS

PY242240 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1929 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Santiago, 24 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- One boy died and two more were seriously wounded amid a number of dynamite attacks that took place last night in this capital, police sources have said. Bomb attacks against a municipal building, a court house and supermarkets caused slight damage to the walls and windows of these buildings. A 10-year old boy died when a time bomb we had picked up with three other boys from a garbage can at a supermarket exploded in his hands. Two of his friends were also seriously wounded, the sources said.

The five explosions, which occurred in different sectors of Santiago, were attributed to extreme left sectors. The attacks, which might be related to President Augusto Pinochet's ninth anniversary as army commander in chief, which was commemorated yesterday, began shortly before midnight and occurred in a short span of time.

GUYANA

JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT ON ESSEQUIBO SUGGESTED

FL231300 Bridgetown CANA in English 2131 GMT 21 Aug 82

[By Mike James]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 21, CANA -- Guyana has rejected direct bilateral negotiations and suggested a judicial settlement instead, as a means of resolving its long-standing territorial dispute with neighbouring Venezuela. The Guyana proposal was conveyed in a note to Venezuelan foreign minister, Dr Jose Alberto Zambrano, handed to the Venezuelan charge d'affaires in Georgetown by Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson yesterday.

"The government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana strongly urges the desirability of judicial settlement by the International Court of Justice and will be grateful for its acceptance by the Republic of Venezuela," said Minister Jackson in the note.

A Foreign Ministry statement noted that under the Guyana-Venezuela protocol of Port-of-Spain, which expired June 18, and under the terms of Article IV of the 1966 Geneva agreement on the dispute, the two countries are required to choose one of the means of peaceful settlement provided in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations by September 18, 1982.

The means options under Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations are: negotiations, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or "other peaceful means of the choice of the parties."

Venezuela, which claims 70 percent of Guyana, has proposed that the two sides begin direct negotiations on July 1.

If by September 18, 1982, however, the two governments have not reached agreement regarding the choice of one of the stipulated means of settlement, they shall refer the decision as the means of settlement to an appropriate international organ upon which they both agree or failing agreement on this point, to the secretary-general of the United Nations."

If the means so chosen do not lead to a solution of the controversy," the said organ, or as the case may be, the secretary general of the United Nations shall choose another of the means stipulated in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations, and so on, until the controversy has been resolved, or until all the means of peaceful settlement has been exhausted," the Foreign Ministry said.

URUGUAY

PRESIDENT CONFIRMS VALDES OTERO'S RESIGNATION

PY260110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0020 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Florida (Uruguay), 25 Aug (TELAM) -- Speaking at a ceremony marking the 157th anniversary of Uruguay's independence, President Gregorio Alvarez confirmed here tonight that Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes Otero had resigned from his post.

The president said that for reasons beyond his control, Minister Valdes had to resign the post from where he has represented Uruguay so well.

The president also confirmed that the current labor and social security minister, Carlos Maeso Rodrigue, will be sworn in as the new foreign minister at a ceremony to be held next Tuesday at 1100. He also said this will be the only change in his cabinet.

Unofficial but responsible sources have said that Luis A. Cricci, a member of the Council of State (legislature), will be appointed labor and social security minister. Speaking in Salto after dedicating with his Argentine counterpart, Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, a bridge for vehicles and trains and a turbine of the Uruguayan-Argentine hydroelectric Salto Grande Dam, Valdes Otero today said: I have just resigned for personal reasons and I am not considering taking any other public post because I want to resume an important scientific work I interrupted when I assumed the post of foreign minister early in 1981.

VENEZUELA

ZAMBRANO SUPPORTS GENEVA AGREEMENT ON ESSEQUIBO

PA260233 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano has said that Venezuela's reply to the Guyanese proposal will be given on Friday at the meeting of the advisory commission for the historic claim on Essequibo. He added that the Guyanese ambassador's remark to the effect that the International Court of Justice is the best recourse for achieving a satisfactory solution to the dispute is nothing more than a biased remark by the party that has made the proposal.

[Begin Zambrano recording] It is a biased commentary by the party that made the proposal. At the next meeting of the advisory commission at 1100 on Friday, we will give Venezuela's reply. [end recording]

Regarding internationalist Pedro Jose Lara Pena's proposal to resort to an international court, the foreign minister said:

[Begin recording] [Zambrano] This is a subject that must be viewed very seriously and thoroughly examined. Naturally, I cannot risk making a comment like others who do not have the responsibility.

[Question] Why would it be counterproductive for Venezuela to go to an international court with Guyana?

[Answer] It has not yet been determined whether this would be detrimental or favorable. What we are dealing with is the enforcement of the Geneva Agreement, which establishes basic guidelines for the search for solutions and understandings of a legal as well as of a political nature, but without either party being able to discard one of the two elements in an effort to force the other party into an exclusively legal or political solution. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco believes that the International Court of Justice would hand down a legal solution different from what the Geneva Agreement provides.